The New-York Times.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

EN ROUTE TO THE CARLIST HEAD-QUARTERS.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. D'ALGARRA—THE SCHMIDT AFFAIR—A DANGEROUS TRAVELING COMPANION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BORDEAUX, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

Before leaving Paris I considered it would be advisable to pay my respects to Count De Vergara (Gen. D'Algarra), who is the Carlist Representative in the French capital. Armed with letters of introduction from the Carlist Committee, I found no difficulty in obtaining access to this gentleman. Like all other Carlists I have met as yet, I found him most hospitable. He received me with open arms and expressed his desire to do all in his power to further the aim I had in view. He spoke French fluently and has a fair knowledge of the English language. "For the good papers," he said, "I will do all that I can, but the bad papers must not be allowed to send representatives who do not speak the truth. I wish the good press to combat with the bad." And after some very flattering remarks upon the enterprise which the American papers show in sending representatives with the contending armies wherever a contest is going on between two nations, or when a civil war is raging in a country, he proceeded to give me introductions to head-quarters, which he assured me would obtain my immediate presentation to Don Carlos, "The King," as he is of course called by all Carlists. When the General spoke about a "representative of a bad newspaper," I could not help thinking that the affair of Capt. Schmidt was running in his mind. Indeed, I have no doubt that this was the case, although I did not allude to it at the time. Later on, I mentioned the matter, when the General shrugged his shoulders in a most expressive manner, but showed a disposition to avoid the subject. Being anxious to learn as full particulars as possible relating to the circumstances under which Capt. Schmidt was shot as a spy, I have made inquiries whenever opportunity has offered itself. It is not a pleasant sensation for a newspaper correspondent to have an apparent precedent before him that if he should fall into the hands of the other side he will be shot as a "spy." The duties of a correspondent and the letters of introduction he carries with him, without which he would find it almost impossible to proceed, are such that it would be easy to prove that he was carrying on a sort of espionage over the movements of the enemy, and this fact would, possibly, be quite sufficient to secure the signature of his death-warrant. Bearing this in mind I am pleased to find that the charges against Capt. Schmidt were of a much graver character. From what I can learn he was—according to his own statement only—the representative of a German newspaper of no very high standing, and occupying a position which would scarcely warrant it in sending a "special correspondent" with the Republican Army. Having strayed from the lines, he was captured by the Carlists, and, as a German, was charged with being a spy in the employ of that country. No papers could be produced by him to prove that he was the correspondent of the German paper referred to, and after what I am assured was a "fair trial," he suffered the extreme penalty of military law. These are the particulars of the case as near as I can obtain them. The information which the public has received has been conveyed through the medium of brief telegrams emanating from one side or the other, the contradictory character of which has been their principal feature. *Apropos* of the inaccuracy of telegrams from the seat of war, I may mention that while in Paris I called upon one or two of the leading journals there, and in course of conversation was assured that but little or no reliance could be placed upon the telegrams received, as it was not at all unusual to have them contradicted *in toto* the next day.

Upon leaving Gen. Vergara, he wished me *bon voyage* in a glass of real Spanish sherry, assured me that I should find Don Carlos anxious to do everything he could to assist representatives of the press in obtaining information, and, as to Spain itself, I should find the country nothing short of *magnifique*. Whether this assurance will be fulfilled time alone will prove, but if I find all Spanish gentlemen it is my good fortune to fall in with as courteous and affable as the Count De Vergara, I shall have a fine time of it.

I am leaving for Bayonne to-night, and in less than twelve hours anticipate being within a few miles of the contested territory. The circumstances under which I am traveling are somewhat peculiar, for I have fallen in with a dangerous companion—so dangerous, indeed, is the individual in question that I might almost as safely carry a torpedo in my portmanteau, or a package of nitro-glycerine in my pocket, as continue in his company. Notwithstanding this, I have made up my mind it would be bad policy on my part if I were to suggest that we had better pursue our journey separately, and my reason for arriving at this conclusion is that, though hazardous to proceed together, the dangers attached to my doing so will not last for any great length of time, and, upon their cessation, the advantages I shall derive by my acquaintance with him will greatly exceed the risk I am running for the next few days. This formidable individual is none other than a real live "Carlist Commissioner," (Mr. Francis Jerrard, of the Inner Temple, London,) a young English Barrister, who is on his way to the Carlist head-quarters as the representative of the English Carlist Committee, who have sent him out for the purpose of forwarding particulars of engagements, &c., which may come under his personal observation, or the details of which are furnished to him. So far as outward appearances are concerned he looks harmless enough—so does a Schneider bullet—and the danger attached to traveling with him is consequent upon the fact that he has concealed upon his person certain dispatches and letters to head-quarters, which, if he should be captured by the Republicans with these papers about him, will insure his speedy suspension from the nearest tree, or—as trees are few and far between in Spain—an ounce of lead in that particular portion of his physique which prize fighters designate as "the place in which he lives." And in the event of my being captured in his company, in spite of the papers I carry about me proving that I come from New-York—consisting among others of an unpaid tailor's bill and a programme of a "Wagner Night" at Thomas'—the chances are decidedly in favor of my sharing his fate. All things considered, however, my case will scarcely be as hard as that of my friend the Commissioner, for such a thing as a "special correspondent" getting to Heaven is by no means beyond the range of possibility—more especially as he represents a paper of so high a standing as THE NEW-YORK TIMES—while, if tradition be true, there is no hope whatever for a lawyer.

In his way my *compagnon de voyage* is rather a witty fellow, but he has a [illegible] knack of discovering at the last moment—when packing up before leaving a hotel—that he has not room in his valise for certain suspicious-looking documents with big red seals, and having made this discovery, he asks me, in the most polite manner possible, if I could not find a place for them in my portmanteau. Up to the present time I have not refused his request, but after leaving Bayonne I mean to steal a march upon him by laying in a stock of eatables which will fill up every available square inch in my portmanteau. If I should have the good fortune to be taken prisoner by the Republicans, and to send you an account of my treatment by that party, I mean to be tried upon my own merits alone, and shall therefore hand over this "hanging matter" to my friend before crossing the frontier.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Boston Republicans will ratify their State nominations at a meeting to be held on the 21st inst.

Chelsea, Winthrop, and Boston are to decide at the coming election whether the last-named city shall swallow up the other two.

The Democrats of the Twentieth District of this State have nominated Judge Walter T. L. Sanders for Congress. In the Seventeenth District their nominee is Charles Hughes.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the man who did more than any other to bring success to the Democratic standard in Ohio was Samuel F. Cary, "the greatest orator of the West."

Hon. John F. Lewis has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Seventh District of Virginia, believing that the true interests of the State are identified with that party.

Andy Johnson asserted, in a late speech in Tennessee, that the expenses of the present Democratic State Government for one year are more than the expenses of four years while he was Governor.

Since the election the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* has said that it was evident, when the Republican Party took position in its platform in that State in favor of temperance, its defeat was sure to follow.

A Democratic paper in Georgia asserts that more Democratic clubs composed of colored men have this year been formed in the South than in the whole previous eight years of negro freedom, and the work still goes on.

The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania has issued a stirring address to the voters, arraigning the Democratic Party for its reactionary tendencies, and presenting forcibly the issues involved in the coming contest.

Hon. S. F. Miller, of Delaware County, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-first District. He represented his district in 1863-4, and the convention has now nominated him by acclamation.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee has organized by electing Dr. George B. Loring as Chairman, S. B. Stebbins Treasurer, and George S. Merrill Secretary. Collector Simmons is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The St. Albans *Advertiser* says that Ex-Gov. Smith, of that town, refuses to be a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Vermont. It also "understands" that Mr. Willard and Gov. Stewart are equally unwilling to be brought forward as candidates, and it therefore looks for the re-election of Mr. Edmunds.

Ex-Gov. William Claflin declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eighth District of Massachusetts, but says that in the future, as in the past, he will do whatever in him lies to promote the success of the Republican Party, believing that adherence to its principles will secure the permanent peace and prosperity of the nation.

Isaac Brund has declined the Prohibition nomination for Justice of Sessions in Broome County, and Peter Halsey, who was nominated by the same party in Steuben County for County Clerk, also refuses to accept. The latter gives reasons for declining, and says no good—only harm—can be done the temperance cause by separate nominations.

Speaking of the late election in Georgia, the Columbus *Enquirer* (Democratic) says: "We are aware that the civil rights agitation brought many white men to the polls who have not often voted within the last eight or ten years, and caused quite a number of white Republicans to vote with the Democrats. We are also aware that the negroes themselves are divided about civil rights—many of them preferring not to push that issue."

Rev. George W. Le Vere, in declining the invitation of the colored men of the Second District of Tennessee to run for Congress, says: "I fully sympathize with you, for many are the acts of injustice that you and I and every other colored man have very great reasons to complain of. Yet it does not appear to me that I could better serve you at the present time, all things considered, than to faithfully follow the high and holy calling of the Gospel ministry."

Hon. George H. Pendleton spoke upon the finances in Cincinnati, Monday night, and, the *Enquirer* says, encountered a "hurricane of applause." The Democrats were not exclusive in their favor, however, for we read further in the same paper's report: "At this point a colored man came and took his seat upon the stage. Storm after storm of cheers burst from the audience." Whether the hurricane or the storm was most complimentary to the recipient thereof, coming as they did from an assemblage of Democrats, the unprejudiced reader must decide for himself.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is, of course, very happy over the result in Ohio. Here are a couple of the points it makes: "The Democracy of Ohio didn't repudiate Pendletonism worth a picayune on Tuesday. The attention of the New-York *World* and of several other newspapers is invited to the vote of the people of Ohio on the 13th inst." And again: "Augustus Schell proposes to have New-York celebrate the Democratic victory in Ohio. Sail in, Augustus. You are entitled to toss up your cap; but don't let those hard-money fellows appropriate any of the glory."

Hon. William A. Richardson has withdrawn his acceptance of an independent Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District of Illinois. His letter is suggestive. He says: "Hon. Scott Wike, of Pike County, has in his public speeches and private letters exhibited to me, accepted and promised to advocate the financial principles and policy for which I am contending, to wit: 'by extending the use of the legal-tender treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, to the payment of duties on imports,' and as there appears now to be little or no difference of principles or opinion between us on the subject of the currency, I deem it my duty to retire from the contest for Congress in this district." It should be borne in mind that Scott Wike is the regularly nominated Democratic candidate.

RUMORED INDICTMENT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 16.—There were two indictments brought in by the Grand Jury yesterday for lascivious cohabitation, and it is generally believed they are against Brigham Young and George Q. Cannon, late Delegate to Congress. No suits have been brought yet, and the Clerk of the court states that no person is authorized to give any information in regard to the indictments. It is known, however, that evidence in regard to these parties was taken by the Grand Jury.

AN OLD CASE REVIVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 15.—The case of Lamar C. Johnson and Maria Furey, charged with the forgery of transfers of city loans two years ago, amounting to $20,000, was heard in the Quarter Sessions to-day. The matter attracted great attention at the time, and latterly was supposed to have been settled. The parties were again arrested in the early part of the present week, and were given a speedy trial. After an hour's deliberation the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to [illegible]

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON CONSTRUCTION.

THE ROAD PRONOUNCED FINISHED OCT. 1, 1874—THE COST $115,214,587—BEARING OF THE REPORT ON THE WITHHELD PATENTS FOR LAND GRANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The commission appointed to examine and report whether the deficiences in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, as reported by the commission of eminent gentlemen in 1869, have been supplied, and whether the road has been completed according to law and departmental instructions, consisted of James Moore, Ira L. Merriam, and J. L. Delano. They have forwarded their report to the Interior Department, from Salt Lake City, under date of Oct. 7. The examination was begun Sept. 25 and completed April 5, and was thorough and in detail. They say that the report of the former commission was made soon after the joining of the rails at Promontory, and before the commission or company had the experience required to determine what material in the peculiar climate of the country was actually necessary to bring the road up to the standard required by law. The former commission felt this embarrassment, and referred to it in their report. In most cases the expenditures of the company in the items reported by the former commission have far exceeded their estimate. The present commission has found it impossible to ascertain whether the exact amounts advised by the former commission have in all cases been expended in the precise localities indicated, particularly as regards the improvement of the water-ways. The commission has been compelled to make a somewhat general comparison of expenditures actually made with those which were estimated to be necessary. The aggregate result is as follows: Estimated deficiency by report of eminent citizens, $1,380,100; actually expended by Union Pacific Railroad Company, $3,596,075 79; excess of actual expenditures over estimates, $2,215,975 79. The company in almost all cases complied faithfully with the recommendations of the former Commissions. The only exception worthy of note is in the building of the machine-shops at Evanston, in Wyoming Territory, instead of at the junction. This change was caused by the inability of the road to obtain property at the junction until a very recent date. Experience has demonstrated the Evanston location to be much more desirable. These shops have cost more than three times the amount estimated by the former commission. The commission was instructed "to give full and exact information as to the present condition of the road." In obeying this instruction the commission gives several pages of its report to a statement concerning its location, the Missouri River bridge, the road-bed, tunnels, snow-fences, snow-sheds, the tracks, the water supply, and other subjects. The length of the straight line or tangents of the road is 887½ miles, and of the curved lines, 48½ miles. The maximum grade of the road is ninety feet per mile, and its sharpest curve is six degrees. The road-bed in bank is fourteen to sixteen feet in width. Two hundred miles of the track have been raised from two to five feet, which dispenses with the need of snow-sheds and fences for that distance. All the truss bridges appear to be sound and capable of sustaining any required weight. The wooden truss bridges are renewed by combinations of wood and iron. Many of the small trestles and culverts have been replaced by stone structures. The company is endeavoring, by raising the track and widening the cuts, to dispense entirely with snow fences and sheds. The track throughout is in excellent condition. The chair joints are being rapidly replaced by fish-plates. At Laramie the company is erecting extensive rolling mills to roll their own rails. Since 1869 2,000,000 of new ties have been placed on the track, and 400,000 more are now ready to use. All cotton-wood ties have been replaced by pine and oak. The sidings are ample. The ballasting is in good condition, station and freight houses are of good quality and ample in size. The water supply is ample, several additions to the tanks and wells having been made since 1869. The machine-shops are capable of meeting double the requirements of the company at the present time. The equipment is first-class, and fully up to the present requirements of the road. The Commissioners were instructed, if they found the road completed as required by law and departmental instructions, to ascertain as nearly as practicable the date of such completion. They find that the replacing of some of the high trestles recommended by the former commission was finished in the month of September last, and they report therefore that the road was completed on the 1st of October, 1874, at a total cost, as shown by the company's books, of $115,214,587 79. The report concludes as follows:

> We consider the road, as built, a first-class railroad, fully complying with its charter and with the requirements of the law, and in accordance with the instructions of the department furnished to us. The shops and round-houses are of brick and stone, its machinery all of the latest and most approved pattern, its locomotives and rolling stock ample and in excellent condition. Its passenger trains are well appointed and first-class, giving ample accommodation to the travel. Its structures are fast becoming permanent, iron being substituted for wood and stone, and, if the present policy of the road is continued, it will be but a short time before the maintenance of the road-bed will be reduced to the minimum. Its cheap fuel, and the effort being made by the company to develop the resources of the country through which it runs, will develop the local travel and traffic, and add largely to its tonnage and earnings. The condition of the road, its order and discipline, and the evident close attention to details, not only show ability on the part of the general officers, but reflect great credit upon the local management, its superintendent and assistants.

The Secretary of the Interior will now have to consider the report, and if he determines to accept it as evidence of the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad according to law, he will undoubtedly order the issue of the land patents that have been withheld. The purpose and the consequences of the withholding of these patents have been already explained, and the acceptance of this report would end a controversy that otherwise will again appear in Congress, as it will give titles to settlers and place the lands granted the company in the reach of the States in which they lie for the assessment and collection of taxes.

THE MURDERER UDDERZOOK.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 16.—The warrant for the execution of Udderzook was read to him yesterday, and he showed no emotion. He said he was reconciled to his fate, and would prefer death to a life sentence within the gloomy walls of the prison. As the Sheriff and party were leaving the prison, the prisoner remarked that he hoped they might have more time to prepare for death than had been allowed him. He still asserts his innocence, and it is not likely he will make a confession, as his friends in Baltimore would most probably be implicated in the true story of the awful crime was known. No reporters were admitted to the prison. The Sheriff already has received many applications for passes from persons anxious to witness the execution, but he will grant none except to members of the press and those whom the law requires to be present.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE—REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT COMMITTEES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The first hour was devoted to devotional exercises. Committees on nomination of officers and business were appointed. The former reported as follows: For President, J. F. Patten, of New-York; First Vice President, A. D. Roberts, of Syracuse; Second Vice President, William W. Smith, of Poughkeepsie; For Secretaries, J. Q. A. Rugg, of Port Henry, and George L. Bonta, of Syracuse.

The report of the Executive Committee was submitted by Erskine Uhl, of Poughkeepsie. There are now on the roll fifty-six associations. Ten have been dropped and nine new ones added. Reports were received from forty-one associations. Seven local conferences have been held with gratifying success, and five more are to be held immediately after this convention. Twelve conferences are proposed for the ensuing year.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to a discussion of the topic, "The Office and Work of a General Secretary."

The afternoon session was preceded by devotional exercises, lasting thirty minutes, led by Rev. W. H. Cain, of Utica.

President Patton announced the following permanent committees:

On Business.—Erskine Uhl, of Poughkeepsie; Peter Eager, of Newburg; John Dooley, of New-York.

On Resolutions.—W. H. Cain, of Utica; Livingston Morse, of Yonkers, and J. H. Bronson, of Amsterdam.

On Associations.—H. B. Chamberlain, of Syracuse; R. S. Holmes, of Auburn, and D. B. Calderwood, of Johnstown.

A discussion of the topic, "How can we promote the study of the Bible through our Associations?" was introduced by Rev. H. H. Stebbins, of Oswego, and was followed by a Bible lesson for October 18, conducted by Rev. E. G. Thurber, of Syracuse.

The exercises were exceedingly interesting. Prof. Wm. Johnson, of Philadelphia, "the sweet singer of Bethany Mission," interspersed many sweet songs. After the devotional exercises of the evening, reports of the progress of the Association work were made by D. B. Calderwood, of Johnstown; Wm. Johnson, of Philadelphia; E. P. Marvin, of Lockport; W. W. Smith, of Poughkeepsie; Peter Eager, of Newburg; T. K. Cree, of Washington; G. B. Weeks, of Syracuse; John Dooly, of the Bowery Bank in New-York; George A. Carter, of Utica; George B. Massey, of Watertown; R. R. McBurney, of New-York; and T. M. Hegeman, of New-Utrecht. The remainder of the evening session was taken up by a "praise and promise meeting," conducted by S. A. Toggart, of Pittsburg, Penn.

PHELPS CONVICTED OF GRAND LARCENY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The trial of Phelps was resumed this morning.

The testimony given at the previous trials by Treasurer Raines, James T. Abrams, Cornelia Paul, and Charles Hudson, was read.

Mr. Hadley interposed objections similar to those made at the former trials, and they were overruled.

Charles R. Leffingwell, the receiving teller of the Bank of North America, New York, in August, 1873, identified the draft, and said it had been deposited in his bank. It was deposited on the account of T. R. Sherwin & Co.

Mr. Hudson recalled—He stated that he made the deposit.

A recess till 3:30 o'clock was taken, and at the afternoon session further evidence of a like character was read, when District Attorney Moak announced the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Hadley, for the defense, announced they would put in no evidence, but asked the Judge to charge the jury that the prisoner could not be convicted of grand larceny by the evidence in the case, and elaborated upon this point as well as others to the same effect.

The Judge declined to thus charge, and exceptions were duly noted.

In this case the testimony showed that the draft was received by one of the clerks of the State Treasurer, who deposited it in the safe while Phelps was absent. On the return of Phelps he (Phelps) took the draft from the safe, thus making the charge of larceny stronger and more positive than in the other case.

The Judge then proceeded to charge the jury, Mr. Hadley objecting to portions of the charge.

The jury, after an absence of over an hour in consultation, returned at 7:30 P. M. and rendered a verdict of guilty.

Owing to the absence of Lyman Tremain, senior counsel for the prisoner, sentence was deferred, and on Monday next it is expected Mr. Tremain will be present in court to move for an arrest of judgment in order to carry the case to a higher court.

WRECK OF A TRAIN WITH TROOPS—TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following telegram was received by Adjt. Gen. Townsend this morning from the head-quarters of the army at St. Louis:

The following dispatch has just been received from Lieut. Col. Morrow:

DYER, Tenn., Oct. 15.

The train with a battalion of the Thirteenth Infantry was wrecked at 11 o'clock last night, two miles south of this place. The accident was caused by a wheel of the engine-truck breaking. Two soldiers were killed, and several wounded. The engine, four baggage cars, and a passenger car are a complete wreck. We will be under headway again in the course of the afternoon. Please give publicity of the extent of the accident to relieve the minds of friends.

(Signed) HENRY A. MORROW.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 16.—From present indications the billiard tournament which will open Nov. 2, and will continue one week, promises to be a grand success. Many celebrated players of this and other countries are expected to be present, and several valuable premiums will be awarded to successful competitors. Among the list of prizes worthy of special mention is a magnificent billiard-table, valued at $1,500.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—The following are the rates of mining stocks: Ophir, 49¾; Overman, 73; Chollar, 68; Crown Point, 55; Savage, 82½; Belcher, 65¼; Yellow Jacket, 105; Consolidated Virginia, 98; California, 55; Imperial, 10¾; Exchequer, 210; Segregated Belcher, 157½; Gould and Curry, 26¼.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SHOE TRADE.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The excitement in the shoe trade, caused by a large number of suits brought for the infringement of the Gallahue patents for pegging, has culminated in a convention of all the New-England manufacturers, which will meet here to-morrow to take steps to oppose the demands of the patentees.

KILLED BY THE CAVING OF AN EMBANKMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 16.—This afternoon while workmen were filling up a culvert at Forty-third and Sansom streets, the banks fell in, killing a boy named Hugh, and two laborers, Frank Rees and Frank Megonigal, and seriously injuring Samuel Mink.

STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Oct. 16.—The State Teachers' Convention here has attracted delegates from all parts of the State, embracing most of the prominent educational lights. During the two days' session important business will be transacted.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE LOSS OF THE KINGSBRIDGE.

THE AMERICAN CAPTAIN AND HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER DROWNED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Capt. Sigmonds, an American, of the ship Kingsbridge, which sunk in the British Channel, after colliding with the ship Candahar, and his wife and daughter, who were accompanying him on his voyage, were drowned.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

ANNEXATION TO GREAT BRITAIN—THE BRITISH FLAG HOISTED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Advices from Melbourne state that the annexation of the Fiji Islands to the British Empire has been formally carried out. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, hoisted the British flag on Fiji soil.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS AT TOLOSA—CARLIST BANDS ASKING AMNESTY.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—Don Carlos has returned to Tolosa from Puente la Reina.

Reports continue to be received of additional defeats of bands of Carlists by the Republicans, and of the appearance of insurgents in the camps of the Government troops with requests for amnesty.

SANTANDER, Oct. 16.—Important dispatches have been received in this city from Madrid in relation to negotiations for the surrender of certain battalions of Don Carlos' army to the Republicans.

GERMANY.

A "PROGRESSIST" ELECTED IN DORTMUND, WESTPHALIA, OVER AN ULTRAMONTANE.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—An election for a member of the German Parliament was held in the town of Dortmund, Westphalia, yesterday. The contest was between a Progressist and an Ultramontane, and resulted in the success of the former.

ANOTHER VISIT BY THE POLICE TO COUNT VON ARNIM'S HOUSE.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The residence of Count Von Arnim in this city was again searched today by the Police and agents of the Government.

ITALY.

THE RUMORED REQUEST THAT M. THIERS QUIT ITALY DENIED.

FLORENCE, Oct. 16.—There is no truth in the report that the Italian Government has requested M. Thiers to quit Italy.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

THE STEAMERS COALED AND WAITING REPAIRS TO THE FARADAY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The steamers engaged in laying the direct cable have all coaled, and wait only for repairs to the Faraday's rudder, which will soon be completed.

CANADA.

RIEL DECLARED AN OUTLAW BY THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Fort Garry announces that a declaration of outlawry has been issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba against Louis Riel. This action disposes of the question whether Riel is or is not a fugitive from justice, and of any claim he might make to sit unmolested in the House of Commons.

THE VICTORIA RAILWAY.

KINMOUNT, Ontorio, Oct. 16.—Work has been commenced here on the line of the Victoria Railway, and is being pushed forward rapidly. Three hundred Icelanders, who arrived a few days ago, have been comfortably housed, and are employed on the road. The survey is now complete between here and Haliburton.

A BARBAROUS ACT.

TAVISTOCK, Ontario, Oct. 16.—In a tavern brawl in this village last night, a farmer from East Zorra had his ears bitten off, and was otherwise frightfully mutilated, by one of the canvas men connected with Cole's Circus.

FAILURE OF A MERCANTILE HOUSE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—H. Emanuel & Co., the largest importers of cigars in the Dominion, have suspended. Their liabilities are $400,000.

QUEBEC SHIPPING.

QUEBEC, Oct. 16.—The number of sea-going vessels entered inward, from the opening of navigation up to date, including 194 from lower ports, is 1,097; clearances to the same date, including 146 for lower ports, is 979, leaving 108 vessels in port. Since the opening of navigation 234 vessels have been licensed by the Quebec Custom-house for the local trade of the Province. The arrivals to date are 803 sailing, and 101 steamers, representing 752,818 tons, being an increase of ninety-eight vessels, and 96,383 tons.

A SCHOONER DAMAGED BY FIRE—ONE LIFE LOST.

TORONTO, Oct. 16.—The schooner Marysburg, of Pictou, lying at the dock here coal-laden, took fire last night in the forecastle, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. A sailor named William Taylor, who upset a lamp and started the fire, was burned to death.

FOG-WHISTLES TO BE ERECTED.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 16.—The Marine and Fisheries Department intend having erected at Sambro, westward of the entrance to Halifax Harbor, a powerful fog-whistle. At Cape Sable a fog-whistle will also be placed, and in Barrington Passage a small wooden light-vessel will be stationed to note the dangerous rocks and shoals in that locality.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF MILITIA—RAILROAD NOTES.

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 16.—Lieut. Col. MacPherson has been appointed Deputy Minister of Militia and Defense temporarily.

The contract for supplying the rolling-stock for the Intercolonial Railway has been awarded to Harris & Son, of St. John, New-Brunswick.

The contract for supplying the Government railway shops at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, has been awarded to the Dundas Ontario Tool Company.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 16.—At noon to-day T. D. Harrington opened a warrant for the establishment of a Grand Council of the 33d Degree A. and A. Rite of Free Masons of Canada. Ten Sovereign Grand Inspectors General were present. Mr. T. D. Harrington was installed S. G. I. G. *per vitam*, by Hon. Albert Pike, S. G. I. G. of the Southern District of the United States, in obedience to a warrant granted to that effect by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE MASSACHUSETTS EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—J. M. S. Williams carried the convention in the Eighth Congressional District to-day, but by no means unanimously, and now his opponents are talking seriously of a bolt. The friends of J. F. C. Hyde, of Newton, who had been selected as the candidate of the opposition, Ex-Gov. Claflin having withdrawn, went into the convention counting on the support of several gentlemen who had been elected anti-Williams delegates, among others Gen. A. B. Underwood and the delegation from Brighton. But these and one or two others voted for Mr. Williams, and he carried the convention, receiving 99 votes against 41. The proceedings were orderly throughout, with one or two exceptions, the principal difficulty being caused by the introduction of a series of resolutions complimentary to Mr. Williams' position on the financial question, which were tabled. The great complaint against Mr. Williams is his position on the Credit Mobilier question, which he has neglected to explain.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—Fuller and more complete returns from all the legislative districts in the State show the folowing result:

The Senate stands Democrats, 23; Republicans, 24, and Independents, 3. In the House the Democrats have 52, the Republicans 37, and the Independents 11. The Democratic majority on the State ticket will probably reach 18,000.

THE GREAT ARKANSAS FRAUD.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., October 16.—Returns from fourteen additional counties sustain last night's estimate of 75,000 majority for the constitution. The State ticket headed by Mr. Garland for Governor runs about even with the constitution. So far, but three counties have voted against the constitution, Phelps, Jefferson, and Lincoln. The Republicans have elected but eight or ten members of the Assembly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning a fire destroyed the brick tenement corner of Horton and Clarence streets, London, Ontario, occupied by Mr. Weir. The inmates had barely time to escape with their lives. About the same time another fire broke out on the premises of William Saunders, druggist, on Dundas street, damaging his stock to the extent of $6,000.

A fire broke out yesterday forenoon in the carding room of the Granite Woolen Mill in Pascoag, R. I., owned by A. L. Sayles. By the operation of the sprinklers recently put in, the fire was extinguished with a loss of about $20,000; insured for $14,317 in forty-two offices, chiefly Pennsylvania and Western.

The steam saw mill of A. W. Bodel, in Cato, Montcalm County, Mich., was destroyed by fire on Thursday. The loss is $12,000.

The James River Company's coal sheds, foot of Morgan street, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss $500.

About 10:30 o'clock last night fire was discovered on the top floor of the six-story white marble front building No. 552 Broadway. An alarm was at once sounded and the reserves of the Fourteenth and Eighth Precinct Police, under Capts. Clinchy and Williams, were prompt in attendance and rendered efficient service in preserving order and keeping back the crowd which had gathered on Broadway. The upper and third floors were occupied by Messrs. Stiehl & Niessen Bros., manufacturers of hats and caps, who lose $10,000 on stock and machinery; insurance not known. Messrs. Hollingsworth & Lees, manufacturers of lace goods, who had a stock worth $12,000 on the fourth floor, lose $5,000 on stock; insured. Myers & Co., importers, occupying the fourth floor, lose $2,000 on stock, insured. McClintock & Gibson, dress trimmings, occupying the second floor, were damaged on stock $1,000. Messrs. Granville, Whitesley & Co., importers of umbrellas and leather goods, occupying the first floor, lost $500 on stock, insured. The building was damaged $2,500, insured. Cause of fire not known.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Mayor Medill, of Chicago, arrived home yesterday from Europe, in greatly improved health.

The Teller of the First National Bank of Auburn, Me., is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of between $1,000 and $2,000.

Edward Culliman fell through an open hatchway in a store on Commercial street, Boston, yesterday afternoon, and was killed.

A letter from Havana, dated Oct. 10, says there is a report afloat of a defalcation to the amount of $1,000,000 in the Havana Custom-house.

Among the passengers on the steamer Braunschweig, from Europe, yesterday, was Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who has been absent in Europe the past year.

The trial of Rev. T. A. Goodwin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Indianapolis, on a charge of heresy, has been set down for the 22d inst., at the Meridan Street Church. Rev. Dr. Naylor will preside.

The officials of the Grand Trunk Railway insist upon Portland City, Me., furnishing an elevator and wharf, at an expense of $250,000, if it does not wish to drive a large amount of Transatlantic traffic to Boston.

The water works of Manchester, N. H., commenced in 1872, were finished yesterday, at a cost of nearly three quarters of a million of dollars. The grand celebration of the event will take place on the 24th inst.

The jury in the case of Michael Murphy, charged with the murder of Mrs. Hujns, at the village of Nanuet, Rockland County, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, yesterday afternoon. The court sentenced the prisoner to be hanged Dec. 4.

The Athletic and Boston Clubs played in Philadelphia yesterday, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Bostons	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	—5

Umpire—N. Young.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—1 A. M.—The pressure is lower over the lakes, with south-westerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather; a slight depression remains in Tennessee, with north-east to north-west winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain, which have extended to the Ohio Valley; partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, and light, variable winds have prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; south-westerly winds, falling barometer, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather in the Middle States and New-England. The river has fallen at Helena.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and southward to Missouri, slightly higher pressure, gentle north-west to south-west winds, cooler, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, cooler and clearing weather.

For the lower lakes to West Virginia, falling barometer, south-west shifting to light north-west winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

For the South Atlantic States, slight changes of pressure and temperature, south-west to south-east winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, clearing during the day.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and rain in Virginia and Western Pennsylvania.

For New-England, falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	51°	45°	3:30 P. M.	69°	65°
6 A. M.	52°	44°	6 P. M.	66°	60°
9 A. M.	52°	47°	9 P. M.	61°	55°
12 M.	63°	57°	12 P. M.	59°	50°

Average temperature yesterday.......53½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....[illegible]

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH LOUISIANA

THE LABOR QUESTION—THE SHARE AND WAGES SYSTEM—COTTON AND SUGAR RAISING—A SPECIMEN PLANTATION—A RURAL REGISTRATION OFFICE—THE NEGRO IN THE TOWNS AND THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

From our Special Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1874.

The friend with whom I was stopping at Evergreen proposed to me to visit the Barberich plantation, of which he was the agent. The owner, Mr. Payne, of New-Orleans, was one of the largest landholders in the State, and most deeply interested in finding some solution of the labor problem. By nature very kind, his experience through a long life had endeared the negroes to him, and he was desirous that those who were on the Barberich place should if possible become independent. This plantation was to him like the home farm on an English estate, or the old homestead up North. He wanted the negroes who had worked on it to become its owners, but realizing the fact that if he divided it up into lots, and gave to each one his portion of land, it would be left uncultivated, save here and there a patch of corn, or a few beds of sweet potatoes, he framed a plan which he thought would bring about the desired end. He divided all the field hands into five squads, picked out the five most intelligent negroes, and placed them as captains at the head of each of these parties, telling the hands that they must obey these captains as implicitly as if they were white men. Then he made contracts with these leaders for three years, during which time they were to work the land on shares. It was a cane plantation, and as this is considered a good crop, and the chief expense is in the first cost of the mill, this was a very lucrative arrangement for the colored men. They were very willing to enter into the plan, but as they doubted their own powers of managing they requested that an overseer might be left with them. This was done, and the teams, tools, &c., were turned over to the heads of squads, and the estate, so to speak, was abandoned to them. They were given full credit at the store for all their needs, as far as their probable profits would reach, and were left to their own devices. The former agent, however, drove over continually from Evergreen and tried to keep them up to the mark, endeavoring to excite their emulation by comparing the appearance of the cane at Barberich with that of neighboring plantations. Still, the management was practically left in their own hands. Under this system it was hoped that in six years they might buy out the plantation and work it together as a community.

The theory was pleasing, but it was impracticable. The heads of squads stuck to the plan like Trojans, it is true, but the squads themselves, one by one, refused to work so, and wanted wages. Mr. Payne, not to be defeated, advanced the money to the heads, who hired their former associates in the community plan as field hands. The crops were got out every year, but every year they were short, or the cane was not matured, or something else was wrong—the upshot being always that the sugar made was far behind the average of the usual system. Still, cane is such a sure crop that the men always have made enough to live comfortably, and could have saved if they had not spent so freely at the store. But they cannot be kept from buying the greatest trash so long as their credit is good. Gingerbread cakes, candy, whisky, tobacco, crackers, cheese, and wheat flour are the principal items of their expenditure over and above the corn-meal and pork which they used to get as rations, and which they still make the staples of their diet. At the end of each year the balance in favor of even the heads, whose work counted as two shares, was a mere trifle, even though the women at Barberich always work along with the men. The contract expires at the end of the present year and will not be renewed, for even the heads are desirous of being paid wages.

I rode over this plantation with my friend, and he pointed out to me, as he went along, the excellent pasturage for cattle which existed everywhere. On the banks of the bayou were several hundred sheep, fat as butter, but rather coarse wooled. The feeling of the negroes here is so good that these have never been touched, whereas on other plantations the stock has been slowly killed off by thieves. On the waters of the bayou were numerous ducks and geese belonging to negro families, and their favorite hogs wallowed in the fat, unctuous, red mud of the shallows. We rode through the cane-fields, and the cultivation appeared to be very careful. There were fields of pea-vines and corn, to enrich the land by their stubble, which next year would be planted in cane, the former being the hay of the country. We passed wagon after wagon loaded with this pea-vine hay, and even saw them tossing it to the air with forks made entirely of wood from the swamps. Most of the hay-makers were women, though this was not easily discovered from their toilet. They usually wore a man's hat, and as they have already gained that inestimable privilege for which so many fair Bostonians sigh, viz., of wearing pantalets, their sex was only apparent by their calico gowns. They worked well and faithfully, as did the men, and when the wagons came in empty they loaded them up most expeditiously. More willing laborers I never saw. I remarked this to my friend, and he agreed that the hands in Barberich worked well, more particularly the women, which, he said, was remarkable, as on other plantations the women since the emancipation will do nothing at all save pick cotton.

"Sometimes," he continued, "they are so lazy that they will not cook their own husbands' food. He comes in tired from his work, and has to fry his own pork, and make his own corn-cake."

"Then," I remarked, "I suppose these geese and ducks and children that I see running about in such numbers are scarcer in other quarters."

"On the plantations, yes, Sir; but not in the small villages. There are many colored folks who live on the outskirts of the creole villages, and are industrious and home-like. But in the quarters they live differently, and mighty few women will do anything for their husbands save pick cotton."

"But," I said, "if a man has a large family, and none of them will work, how can he maintain them either by wages, or by the share system; more especially when the profits of cotton are so precarious."

"He can't, Sir; he can't do it; and then he steals. Their ministers tell them that they with their industry created all the white man owns, and that it all belongs to them, and that when they see a hog, or a sheep, or a beef, and want food, they have a perfect right to take it."

"But, surely, educated men like their ministers must know that brute labor without intelligence can create very little. [illegible] as to the colored men that tilled them, according to that argument."

"Jesso; jesso; but, then, their ministers are not educated. They can't either write or read. I belong myself to the Baptist Association, which numbers in its ranks nine-tenths of the negroes, but only nominally. They left our Church shortly after the emancipation, and started one of their own, with ministers of their own. They really haven't brains enough to comprehend real religious knowledge. A good moral, doctrinal preaching would be wasted upon them. What they want is to be mightily impressed for the moment. A great big, ignorant nigger, that don't know B from a bull's foot, as the saying is, but can howl and jump and storm and holler, can fetch 'em every lick, and they'll feel what they think is religion. But it don't stay by 'em."

"I suppose, Sir, whether those feelings are truly religious or otherwise, and I am inclined to think they are so, yet their impressions are too fleeting, and their powers of memory generally are very dull."

"You try 'em, that's all. I'll send up to-night all the head men from the quarters. You talk with them, and see if they know anything about their contracts with Mr. Payne, anything about their accounts, anything about what they probably will get for this year's crop. Just sift their intellects a bit, and say if even the best of them are fit to be officials and rule this country."

"I'll do it, Sir, with pleasure. But why don't you get these black sheep back again into the Baptist fold? The sense of belonging to your Church would give them self-respect, and the continual contact with the white man for religious purposes would teach them self-discipline."

"They won't do it. Don't I tell you that they won't listen to any but colored preachers? Fifteen months ago the niggers in Barberich came to me and said that now they had a real colored minister that could exhort and explain the Word, and that he could both read and write. I didn't believe 'em, so I told 'em to send him up some day to my place, as I would like to have a talk with him. So one day he came, a pompous, good-looking feller, who was very respectful, and showed me his authority to preach, from the Baptist Conference at New-Orleans. We call it association, and not conference, which is a Methodist word; but that's what he said. I reached him down the Bible, and said, 'Will you read for me out of that book?' He says, 'Yessir,' as glib as can be; 'whar would like me to read from?' 'Anywhar,' says I, 'whar you please.' So he turned to the first chapter of the Gospel of John, and read the first two verses pretty cleverly, but at the third verse he gave something out of another book, and then I saw that he couldn't read, but gave it from memory. I took the book from him. Says I, 'that will do;' you needn't read any more, 'cause I see you can't read.' But he went home and told his folks quite a different yarn, and they believe him. It's queer, anything in the world save religion and politics these niggers will come to us for. If one nigger shoots another, if there is trouble about a woman, if there is anything wrong anywhere, they come to us. 'Massa, I'se sick; massa, I'se short of food; massa, this man wants to impose on me; massa, I done want to git married; massa, dis man shot my brudder; massa I'se want you to whip my wife, she won't work and I daresn't beat her my own self.' But when it comes to religion, the biggest bull-headed nigger that ever hoed corn is more in their eyes than the Apostle Paul; and when it comes to politics, the meanest, —— Northerner can make 'em believe whatever he wishes, and vote whatever he says. Talk to 'em till you're tired, you can't make 'em believe that the men that own the soil have the same interest as they have in a good government. But you will see them to-night, you will talk with them, and if you don't find it so it will be strange to me."

We dined with the overseer, at which meal fried bacon was the staple, and a splendid roast chicken was a sort of by-the-bye that slipped in after the dinner was half finished. I do believe half the misery of Louisiana can be traced to salted hog-meat. I endeavored to drown the hog demon within me by very strong coffee, and signified my willingness to see the heads of squads whenever they should be at leisure. They came; they were all perfectly black, all perfectly contented, and all perfectly willing to tell me all they knew. But I found, just as my friend has predicted, that as regards accounts, their heads were in a perfect muddle, and that it was the easiest thing in the world so to mix up their ideas that they could not be disentangled for a year. Not one of the heads could tell me how much greater his share was than any one of the hands in his squad. On one thing they were unanimous, however—they all wanted wages. Yet they seemed to think that cotton niggers who worked on shares did well, and their misfortune was that they worked at cane. It was in vain that I showed them that cane always cleared expenses, but that a cotton crop was often totally lost. In '68 and '69 they had seen niggers who worked on shares in the cotton fields shaking $100 bills at them, and saying in derision, "Oh, go way, you cane nigs; see what cotton nigs can do;" and this so impressed them that they did not remember that the cotton nigs would have starved last year but for the bounty of Mr. Payne. The fact is, the share system is for the negro "heads I win, tails you lose," so long as he works with his ole masser, who won't see him starve while he has a penny of his own. In the good years he has the benefit, and in the bad years he is fed by the brutal tyrant, the murdering ruffian of the Northern fancy pictures, as drawn by Senator Morton and others of like kidney, who, as educated Christian men, ought to be ashamed of pandering to such prejudices. The subject of Southern outrages will come up in its place when I reach Colfax and Coushatta. I have my own opinion on the matter, but I do not care to give it prematurely. Only this much is certain, that the planters are, with wonderfully few exceptions, most kind and generous to their laborers.

I left Barberich the next morning and traveled through the bayou country all that day, until I reached the house of a planter named Williams, who resided near Cheneyville. He cultivated the cane, and was very jubilant as the prospects of a good crop became more and more certain. In a fortnight they will commence to cut the cane, and the mill will be grinding, and the big kettles will be filled with the boiling syrup, and the great chimneys will be blazing with the bagasse—the refuse cane. Williams was all for stock-raising, and showed me a splendid Lexington colt, only five months old, that rambled about the yard in front of the house, and was petted by every one. This yard was planted with grand live oaks, and with an occasional cape jessamine, and with a flowering shrub called the alpha, that bears a blossom resembling in size and color that of the peach. The grass under these trees grew short and bunchy, and was evidently very palatable to stock. Mr. Williams was a believer in beef, and the table was well supplied with it, to my great joy. After supper we sat on the veranda, smoking and listening to the bugle-like note of the red bird and the sweet imitation of a mocking bird perched on a tall live oak. In the morning I marched away, after petting the colt to my heart's content, and prophesying that he would win the premium at the Alexandria Fair, to my host's pleasure. I had gone about five miles when I came upon a country store, where registration was going on. I dismounted, and immediately my horse was tied up for me by an obsequious nigger, and I presented myself before the Supervisor and his force. There was a Republican gentleman to see fair play for his side, and a Democrat to see the same for his. This gentleman was very courteous to me; introduced me to the Supervisor, also very courteous; and from all hands I received all the information I could wish.

I saw with my own eyes, and learned from those present, that there was not, and had not been, any intimidation whatever. Rapides Parish has a bad name for violence, but I satisfied myself that the full vote of the wards was being drawn out on both sides, and that there was the natural increase from last year's registration. I remarked the fact that not one negro in 100 could write his name; but, of course, in the towns the colored men are more educated, and, indeed, are less negro; so that the percentage of those who cannot write among the colored people generally is much smaller than would appear from such a local registration as I witnessed. None of them could tell to what State they belonged, and they generally spoke of themselves as one of Mr. So-and-so's hands. There were no angry looks on either side, although every white man there knew that the black men would vote *en masse* against them on questions which were utterly above their comprehension, and which affect, vitally, the welfare of the community. I made no secret of my object in the country, and I may say, with truth, that every one of the white men seemed to regard my appearance as a harbinger of better times. Several of them, on learning where I was going, volunteered to show me a short cut through a swamp, and the others all joined in bidding me an emphatically friendly farewell. The same evening, at a late hour, I reached the City of Alexandria, which is an entrepot of some importance on the Red River, and has a population of 2,000 souls.

Politics in the towns has a warmer complexion than on the plantations. It is the interest of the landholders to be on good terms with the negroes, as if they abused them they might whistle for their crops. The stories of negroes being shot down in the fields and in their huts on plantations are absolutely false. But I think it likely that in the towns there are occasional outrages. I argue this from general principles, and not because a drunken steam-boat man informed me with many oaths that if I was a friend of Kellogg I should leave the town within twenty-four hours. This was very patriotic of him, inasmuch as he did not belong to the place, but was set on shore by an indignant Captain who thought a drunken engineer incompatible with the safe delivery of his freight at Shreveport. His love for the South struck me in a still more admirable light when I learned from the proprietor of the hotel that he was an *Injianny* man. The proprietor was very indignant at this attack upon the only boarder he had received for months, and remonstrated so warmly with the Injianny engineer that he apologised and suggested drinks as a peace offering, which I accepted so as not to appear proud. Putting aside this personal experience, I am constrained to the belief that the negro is only in danger in the towns, and there only from his having been hoisted into a false position. All the parish officials centre in these towns, and it is galling to have Boards of School Directors none of whom can write, Ward Justices who can only sign their names, Police Justices who are just as far educated and no more, a Sheriff who cannot even sign his name, three coal-black Representatives for the district, not one of whom can read or write; a mulatto Senator who was a barber, a Recorder of the same profession, whose office is to record all mortgages, deeds, &c., and whose spelling is a positive curiosity. The fact is, that Republicanism down here means electing negroes to office because they are negroes, not because they are competent; and no man is accounted a Republican who thinks otherwise. The Democrats of the South are not Democrats. They are landholders, and their opinions are what might be expected from landholders—Conservative and Whig. They are more nearly allied to the Conservative Republicans than to any other political stripe, and if the Kellogg hand were taken from their throats, they would very soon unite with them. G.

GAMBETTA'S VIEWS.

The *Republique Française*, writes the correspondent of the London *Times*, Sept. 27, publishes a long letter on the forthcoming election of Councils General, addressed by M. Gambetta to the retiring President of one of those bodies. Its object is to promote the success of Republican candidates, with a view of showing the Assembly that the country demands the recognition and the organization of the Republic. He justifies this mixture of political with local questions on the ground that the Deputies elected at a time of trouble and confusion have violated their pledges and refused to comply with the wishes of the country, which has consequently been obliged to seize every opportunity of expressing its desires. He applauds the movement commenced in April, 1871, which has leavened the municipalities with republicanism, and dwells at length on the success gained by the Republican Democracy in the following October, for the first time since three-quarters of a century, in the elections of Councils-General. The Reactionists, he says, were thus beaten on their own ground, and he attributes to this intervention of the councils the failure of the Royalist restoration. At that moment, he remarks, the man who had been the first in the monarchical camp to understand the wishes of France had been overthrown. Civil war was at any moment possible, and the Royalists threatened to revenge themselves on the Revolution of 1789; but these local bodies, by their calm and resolute attitude, saved the country from fearful commotions. It has now been delivered from the phantom of a Monarchical Restoration, but it suffers from a feeling of uncertainty. No party has renounced its hopes. "Even the band of the 2d of December dares to reappear and attempt afresh the spoliation of the country," and a Government formed by the coalition of rival factions cannot possess authority and energy enough to repress them. M. Gambetta eulogizes the *petite bourgeoisie*, artisans, and peasants whom he once called the new social strata, and who, in October, 1871, gained seats in the Councils-General, for the attention they have paid to roads, prisons, public health, pauperism, railways, and, above all, to education, contrasting their diligence and zeal with the brief and barren sessions which prevailed under the old Monarchies. The Democracy, he says, having thus taken part in public affairs, have become sensible that the problems of the age do not admit of a summary and uniform solution—that every social plague rooted in unsound legislation must be separately and carefully dealt with. The Monarchical conspirators, he holds, have exhausted all their resources; they have vainly tried to get rid of universal suffrage; they have ostracized all the Republican municipalities, displaced all Republican, even Liberal, functionaries, and treated the Republican press with rigor; but all this has only united and strengthened their adversaries, and they can do nothing further. The excessive holiday they have given themselves will soon be over, and it is necessary that on their return they should be confronted with the verdict given by the country through the medium of the Council elections. M. Gambetta admits that what he recommends is an agitation, and remarks that had the Assembly voted for a dissolution or for the Casimir Périer proposition this would have been unnecessary, but he insists that under existing circumstances it is legitimate and salutary, and he thinks the success of his party in these elections will put an end to the hesitation of a group of Deputies who, though they have no strong aversion for a Republic, are afraid of democratic government, and have sought guaranties for order and security in a political expedient without prestige or solid basis. In conclusion, he comments on the effect of the want of settled institutions on the foreign policy of the country, which he describes as at the mercy of events, and exposed to the influences of conflicting parties. France, in fact, has had no real diplomacy. Never, he says, alluding to the last four years, have hours been more precious, and never have they been more perilously wasted. In view of the armaments of the different peoples of Europe and the animosities and cupidity everywhere rife, who will venture to say that time will be allowed us for repairing the faults of the past and making ourselves able in case of need to raise the flag of that nation from which Europe has never withheld its admiration? The entire responsibility of this will rest on those partisans who, less anxious for their country's future than for the gratification of their political passions, will by their detestable conduct have retarded the advent of the Republic and the recovery of France—happily, however, without the power of preventing it. While these parties, he adds, have been exhausting themselves in intestine struggles, the Democracy has been training the best of its sons by membership of the various elective bodies for the working of institutions which will realize the government of the country by the country—namely, the Republic.

FRANCE.

FRANCO-PAPAL RELATIONS—GOSSIP.

THE ORENOQUE AFFAIR—MR. THIERS' SPEECH—ROCHEFORT ON FRENCH SOIL—THE DOCKRAY CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874.

There was another meeting of the Permanent Committee yesterday, at Versailles, but nothing of great importance came from it. There was a rumor a few days ago that the Opposition had prepared a number of questions for this occasion, but that they would be kept a profound secret until after the meeting. It turns out there was nothing to say, and that this report was simply intended to rouse the fears of the Ministers and make them feel as uncomfortable as possible for a few days. The only burning question introduced was the withdrawal of the Orénoque from Civita Vecchia, that skiff having keen ordered into French waters. M. De Bouillerie wanted to know the reason for this measure. The Minister of Justice said in reply, that as the Duc Decazes had received no notification of an interpellation upon this subject, he had felt justified in remaining away. There was nothing more to be said, and, in fact, even the Ultramontanes have no great desire to stir up a quarrel in which they are clearly in the wrong, and with the sympathies of the entire world against them. Their only trouble is in finding a decent mode of retreat, and nothing would have proved more satisfactory to all parties than the absence of the State Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is beyond all question that both Victor Emmanuel and the Duc Decazes have acted with good judgment in this matter, and the latter has shown his anxiety not to wound the feelings of the Catholics in any way. It was certain that the Pope had no need of a French war-vessel lying eighty odd miles away from the Vatican, and that the presence of this ship was a constant menace to the good feeling existing between the two countries. Victor Emmanuel was perfectly willing to wait, but it was clear to both sides that the people could not be counted on under certain circumstances. If any small difficulty had arisen with France, the Italian press would have begun at once upon the affair of the Orénoque. There is a report that the matter was arranged upon the following basis:

"1. It is stipulated that all the ports of Italy shall be open to French vessels of war to receive the person of the Pope, if the Pope desires to quit Rome and Italy. 2. That the Pope shall have at his disposition a telegraph wire from the Vatican to Paris, by means of which he can communicate directly with the French Government. 3. That by this telegraph the Pope shall be able to demand, without interference on the part the Italian Government, that any French vessel which shall be in any Italian port shall come to place itself at his disposition at any time and place indicated by him."

This is quite enough for the present security of his Holiness, since he has never yet been menaced, and never will be, in all probability. In fact, Victor Emmanuel is ready to do almost anything rather than have the Pope quit the Eternal City. This attitude ought to be recognized, but I fear it is not properly appreciated. The course of the Duc Decazes in this matter has considerably mollified the Ultramontanes, and particularly since they are daily attacked by the Republican journals, with much show of reason, who accuse them of preferring an absurd idea to the peace and security of their country. Of course the ultra journals will growl a little, but on the whole they roar very meekly indeed, and without any very strong air of conviction.

M. THIER'S UTTERANCES.

The journals of to-day give a large amount of space to M. Thiers' speech at Vizille, which is appreciated in diverse fashions. The speech is interesting and important, but I cannot find in it anything that M. Thiers has not said in his previous discourses. But he has a way of putting things that is peculiar to himself, and which makes old ideas seem fresh and new. The gist of it is that his policy was correct, because it was in accord with the wishes of the nation. After their victory of the 24th May the Monarchists were not able to form the Monarchy because they knew that the country was not with them. After the elections of the past year it is clear that the people are rapidly becoming Republican, which form of government, if honestly and fairly practiced, would satisfy other parties more than a monarchy which was not based upon the will of the people. Although not always a Republican, he had now become so, and because he believed that it was the only form of government that was now possible. There is truth in all this, and yet it is not the whole truth, for the Bonapartists have been gaining with startling rapidity, and have become strong enough to contest the question of possibility with the Republicans. This shows that the doctrine of an appeal to the people is taking a firm hold upon the minds of the masses. An appeal to the nation is the only just solution of the present troubles, and if one were made at this time it would be about an even thing between these two parties, unless the Orleanists, as they probably would, should vote with the Republicans, in order to prevent the re-establishment of the Empire. M. Thiers recognizes the strength of his only formidable adversary, the Prince Imperial, but his idea is that he can do the Bonapartists more harm by never speaking of them, or never admitting the possibility of their success, than by attacking them with the fury and rage of M. Gambetta and the *Rappel*. In his own case, for instance, he says that he should never have managed to get on as well as he did had it not been for the same sort of attacks.

A MADMAN'S FREAKS.

When Artemus Ward was in Utica he says that a man smashed one of his finest wax figures because he would not have Judas Iscariot exhibited in that town. The incident is recalled by one that happened at the exposition yesterday. In the Department of Costumes there is a Japanese warrior in full uniform seated upon a stuffed horse. The costume is real, having been in use, and the wax head taken from life. A young and very well-dressed man had been walking about the room looking at historical canes and the dressing-gowns of Voltaire, and studying with great attention the costumes of the time of Henri IV. Suddenly his eye fell upon the Japanese warrior, and in an instant his face underwent a change. He began to abuse the guardians, and to ask if they had no sense of shame, no feelings of loyalty, no reverence for the history of their country, no patriotism in their natures. As a crowd began to gather, the young man sprung upon the warrior, seized him by the throat, and dragged him to the ground, where he smashed the wax head with his cane. Arrested at once, he gave his name as Norbert De Molon, his real name, by the by, but said that he was no other than Henri V., the legitimate King of France, come to visit his *bon ville de Paris* in disguise. He was greatly outraged to see himself represented in a public exposition by such a frightful manikin. At the station his first words were that he was very hungry. A soup, a roast, and a glass of wine were set before him. "Eat," said a *Sergent*, "it will do you good." "Ah! you think it will do me good, eh?" and before any one could stop him he ran out, chased by several policemen, but was not caught until headed off by another policeman upon the Pont de la Concorde. It is presumed that want of food was the cause of this young man's frenzy, and he is now being provided for at the *maison de santé*, where he talks constantly about that frightful statue of Henri V.

ROCHEFORT ON FRENCH SOIL.

Henry Rochefort recently made a visit to France, and, after a short stay, returned to Switzerland. This was the way of it: Taking a carriage at Geneva for the purpose of visiting the Villa Rothschild, the Jehu took a short cut to the place of destination. Seeing that his fare was a Frenchman, the driver thought he could give pleasure by making a little communication. Rochefort was half-dreaming when the Jehu said, "Now, Sir, you are in your own country!" The first impulse of Rochefort was to look about for gendarmes, and, seeing none, he asked how far they were from the Swiss boundary line. On hearing that it was about as far one way as the other, Rochefort told him to go ahead, and to be spry about it, too. A great many visions of Noumea must have floated through the brain of the Comte De Lucay while crossing those few hundred yards of French territory, and he drew a long breath of relief as the carriage once more passed over the Swiss line. By great good luck there were no guards out that day, but they generally lie in hiding about that place in the hope of picking up some men who are very much wanted in France. Voltaire used to say that he could not shake his wig without scattering dust upon French soil from where he lived, and the present exiles think that they cannot take a walk without running the risk of stepping over the line, and into the arms of the French brigadiers. One of them was fishing not long ago when he saw a French gendarme coming straight toward him. The idea struck him that he might have strayed over the boundary line, and he was condemned to death by a court-martial, *in contumaciam*, he did not wait to argue the question with the gendarme. He ran to Switzerland as fast as his legs would carry him, expecting a ball in the back at every step. When he looked back the gendarme, standing at the frontier, smiled maliciously and made a military salute. The fright he got that day has destroyed his taste for fishing upon the French side of Geneva. I need scarcely say that on his return Rochefort took the advice of Murray's Handbook and "avoided short-cuts."

MR. DOCKRAY'S CASE.

Since I wrote last I have heard the particulars of Mr. Dockray's case, and find that I wrote about something that must have been known to your readers a long time ago. Somehow or other the case escaped my notice. This gentleman was a lawyer and United States District Attorney for Florida. Going to Cuba, a spirit of adventure led him to visit the insurgent camp, and after remaining there for eight weeks he innocently went to the sea-coast and walked into the Spanish lines. For a lawyer that was about as simple a proceeding as one could well imagine. If any one were bent upon suicide, that would be, generally speaking, about as sure a method of getting rid of life as could be well adopted. Most outpost commanders would have a man taken under such circumstances tried by drumhead court-martial, and shot the next morning. I believe some were so shot in our war; at any rate, a number of Confederates who thus walked into the Union lines were put into the Old Capitol Prison and kept there until they learned the folly of such risky irregularities. To go from one hostile camp to another requires a flag of truce and a great deal of circumspection. As innocently as a baby Mr. Dockray walked into the Spanish lines, and was condemned to death, as a matter of course. Fortunately, Mr. Fish was able to procure a delay, and this was all that could have been expected. Time has been given to prove that Mr. Dockray was foolish rather than criminal. The sentence has been commuted twice, and now that it has been shown that the man is innocent I do not think the Spanish Government will care to keep him long. Probably the Minister of Justice will give him about as much punishment as he thinks such imprudence merits, in order to give him and other foolish travelers a lesson, and then order his release. Meantime, everything possible is being done for him. The gentleman who called upon him at my request tells me that he found Mr. Adee at Santander, with instructions from Gen. Cushing to make inquiries into the case. Mr. Dockray's more pressing material wants have been provided for; and as for the rest, I imagine little can be done for him. He will have to rely upon the good sense of the Spanish Minister of Justice.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Night before last I saw Marshal De MacMahon promenading the boulevards like a simple *flâneur*, accompanied by M. D'Absac only, and looking about on all sides without being recognized by the crowd. Those who were able to recognize him knew better than to salute him, or to attract attention by any remarks. Yesterday he went to the exposition, and asked the gate-keeper which side he should take to go in. "Sir," was the reply, "if you have no ticket you must pay your money and go in here." The Marshal gave two francs for himself and his companion, and after a short visit went out and walked over to the Elysée. M. Thiers would never go anywhere without being recognized at once, but the Marshal has the advantage of being able to go about pretty much as he pleases.

A GERMAN JUDGMENT OF AMERICAN SCIENCE.

We copy the following from the last number of Guido Weiss' *Balanse*:

"When, on the late occasion of the inauguration of the new Military Medical School at Berlin, the distinguished Dr. Virchow gave his masterly exposition of the theory of infectious diseases, he also spoke of the progress of medical science in the United States. And, as we are accustomed to place a high estimate upon the practical ability of the Americans, but to treat their scientific activity with a benevolent shrug of the shoulders, it will not be without interest to hear the judgment on that subject of an otherwise far from indulgent critic. Dr. Virchow says:

'Yes, it is frightful what a school of suffering the armies have been obliged to pass through before truth has been generally recognized. In the Crimean war the French army lost one man out of three of the whole; and it is estimated that out of 95,615 men who lost their lives, only 10,240 were killed in battle; about an equal number of wounded died in the hospitals, and the remainder fell victims to disease. In the American secession war, 97,000 deaths were ascribed to battles, and 184,000 to sickness and disease. What immeasurable amount of suffering and pain; what an ocean of blood and tears included in these numbers! But also, what an abundance of defective regulations, of prejudices and mistakes! It is unnecessary on this occasion to recapitulate the long list of errors and of sin; happily it is sufficiently known to serve others as a warning. But this we are bound to say, that it was not merely necessity which exposed the evil and brought help; that the French had learned little or nothing in the Crimean war, while the Americans in their civil war learned so much, that from that time a new era begins in military medical science. The cause of this is not to be sought in the magnitude of the sufferings which the Americans had to go through, for this was not more considerable than what the French experienced in the Crimea; it was rather the critical and truly scientific spirit, the quick perception and the sound practical sense which generally pervaded all branches of the administration of the army, and which, by the marvelous co-operation of the whole nation, attained the highest acme of humane direction that has ever been achieved in any great war. Whoever studies the comprehensive publications of the United States Surgeon General's Office, will be constantly astonished by the wealth of experience which they contain. The extremest accuracy in detail, the most careful and minute statistics, and a scientific exposition comprising all branches of medical experience, are here combined, so as to preserve and hand down in the completest manner, to contemporary and future generations, the knowledge that was so dearly purchased.'"

MUZZLE YOUR HORSES.

C. E. Decker was the owner of a vicious, biting horse, and allowed him to be on the public street unmuzzled and unrestrained. Mrs. Catharine Bronson, wife of Dr. Bronson, of Brooklyn, when passing along the sidewalk was run at, knocked down, and severely injured by the vicious animal. She brought suit to recover damages, claiming that she sustained not only injuries which were temporary in their effect, but that her nervous system had sustained a shock from which she has not yet recovered. The case was tried, yesterday, before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for [illegible].

CONCERNING CLAIM AGENTS.

THE SPECIES DEVELOPED ABOUT THE DEPARTMENTS.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CLAIMANT AND THE GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDED BY THE HEADS OF DEPARMENTS—POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL'S COURSE IN EXCLUDING THEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 16, 1874.

The claim agents with whom Postmaster General Jewell has begun a conflict are, as a class, very much like the Custom-house brokers the Commissioner of Customs has encountered, who are simply claim agents attending to a particular class of local business. Some good and useful attorneys are to be found in the ranks of both, but a great majority bear a bad reputation—so bad, indeed, as to make the entire business of prosecuting claims against the Government almost disreputable. In no good case where a claim is founded in equity and law are the services of any attorney absolutely necessary. Any person having business with the departments of the Government has only to state clearly in writing the facts, in a plain, business-like way, and the department will prepare his case and take action upon it without the intervention of any attorney. If an attorney secures action on a case out of its turn, or any different action than would have been taken on a presentation of it by the principal himself, it is through the fault of some officer, and not the ability of the agent. Attorneys are useful simply to assist parties in preparing and presenting their cases in the most favorable light, as it is perfectly proper they should be presented. This is the extent, in most instances, of the legitimate services of a claim agent.

Of course, the bad reputation which claim agents bear is not acquired in business of this character, but Washington swarms with persons styling themselves attorneys, who "practice" before the departments, and who can scarcely read and write correctly; who have no knowledge whatever of law, and who could be of no possible use to any party in "putting a case" in a presentable shape. Some of them are seedy and dilapidated Ex-Congressmen, whose constituents have turned them out of politics upon the tender mercies of a cruel world, and they cling to the scenes of their days of prosperity, to which pride would prevent better men from returning. Some of them were clerks under the Government, rotated out of office by political changes, (unless, indeed, they were dismissed for cause,) who have no knowledge of business, and who fall into the claim agency practice because it requires no especial learning, experience, or ability, and no capital. Others dabble with journalism, or sometimes write paragraphs for a country newspaper, and secure business on the pretense that they can use the "power of the press" in enforcing their demands upon the Government. Hitherto they have had little difficulty in securing admission tickets to the reporters' gallery in the House and Senate during the session of Congress, where they are sure to be present on conspicuous occasions, and their presence there gives color to the pretense which they make of belonging to the press. There are also among them some political "workers," who are active in operating the political machine. Pending elections they are certain to bring forward their cases, representing that it is important that this one be passed to secure the election of Congressman so and so, or if that one is paid, a certain contribution will be made out of it for political purposes. Several attempts to secure the payment of claims were made, on pretenses similar to these, during the last Presidential canvass, which were successfully resisted by faithful officers of the Government, and which will probably never be disclosed. The character of the agents and the methods of their practice are manifold and impossible to be enumerated; but it is such as those described to whom Mr. Jewell's proceedings are intended to apply; and he deserves, and ought to meet with, encouragement and success.

If the employment of an attorney is never absolutely essential, it is sometimes a matter of convenience, and may often be a saving of expense. It certainly ought to be optional with any person having a claim against the Government to present it himself or by an attorney. But the departments have one right clearly preserved to them, which has been often exercised, and which will be enforced still more frequently in the future, in the Treasury and Post Office Departments at least. This is the right of determining the persons whom they will recognize as attorneys, and to debar those known to be either incompetent or dishonest. If an agent is discovered in making false representations to the departments, in violating its rules, in attempts at bribery, or cheating, or in swindling his principal, he will not be allowed to appear in any case, and in some instances they may be, and have been, excluded from the buildings. A case has recently occurred at the Treasury Department where an attorney professing to represent general commercial interests in New-York was refused a hearing by the Secretary in person because he had made false representations in a matter where he was engaged. He is now ignored altogether, and no communications from him will be permitted to go upon the files of the department, nor will they be replied to. A year or two ago a patent attorney was cut off by the Commissioner, and he was forbidden access to any of the files. Mr. Jewell has undertaken a more general method of treatment for disreputable claim agents, but he will doubtless be compelled to deal with specific cases. It ought to be known to all people having business with the departments that, in nearly every instance, their best course is to communicate directly with the head of it; and that if they trust to a claim agent whom they do not know, the chances are he will do nothing more than act as a messenger to carry the papers to the department, till the claim is passed for payment, when he will want a power-of-attorney to receive the money and a large fee for having done no valuable service.

The claim agent is generally a lobbyist also, and attends to all sorts of business before Congress, leading those who employ him into the delusion that he has influence, and can accomplish their purposes. He succeeds, if Congress authorizes the payment of money for anything, in setting up a toll-gate over the path by which it will come from the Treasury, and helps himself; but he does no service to his employers. He pretends to use money in a way for which no account can be rendered, giving the impression that Congressmen have been bought, when in reality the claimant has only been sold. In fact, there is no sort of device for getting money to which the claim agent will not resort. I recall an incident which illustrates his ways. Three years ago the Board of Steamboat Inspectors held an important meeting in Washington to decide upon certain apparatus which steam vessels should be made to carry for the safety of passengers. A certain patent was presented, and its owners offered an "attorney" $3,000 if he would get it adopted. He took the case in hand, hung around the doors of the commission, and at last obtained a hearing, and made an argument in favor of the invention. It turned out afterward that the commission had examined the patent, and on its merits decided to recommend it for adoption several weeks before the attorney had made any representations in its behalf. And yet he received his contingent fee without abatement.

The "patent attorney," a curious designation, by the way, which like "patent churn," or "patent plow," always suggests some new invention, is quite distinct from the claim agent. The soliciting of patents is a specialty that has called to its practice ability and character of a very high order. In some cases the aid of a skillful and experienced solicitor is indispensable. But even in the Patent Office, in the majority of cases, the inventor can manage his own case, if he chooses to devote the time to it. And whoever does so finds better facilities and more aid within the office, in his efforts to act for himself, than in any other department of the Government. As few persons, however, make inventions often enough to become familiar with the proper drawing of specifications, upon which so much depends, both in obtaining a patent and in securing all its benefits after it is obtained, all inventors find it advantageous to employ a "patent attorney." Their fees are fixed and moderate, and they may be depended on, as a rule, to serve their employers honestly and efficiently. They conduct their business in just the way that legitimate practice, of which there is considerable before all branches of the Government, ought to be conducted.

OBITUARY.

REV. H. E. MONTGOMERY.

Rev. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, D. D., Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, situated at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, died suddenly at his residence adjoining the church on Thursday evening last. He was born at Tivoli, on the Hudson, in 1820, his father being J. C. Montgomery, who was afterward a prominent citizen of Philadelphia and Postmaster of that city under Gen. Harrison. The deceased pursued his preliminary studies at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of D. D. some ten years ago. Having graduated there, he pursued his theological studies at Nashota Seminary, Wisconsin. His services as Pastor extend over more than a quarter of a century. Twenty-eight years ago he became Rector of the Church of All Saints in Philadelphia, where he remained until, nineteen years ago, he became Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, a position which he has ever since occupied. It was during his rectorate that the present Church of the Incarnation was built. When he assumed the duties of Pastor of that church it was situated at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street. But the congregation growing rapidly under his charge, another building was imperatively needed, and the present one was accordingly erected, and it is the only Protestant Episcopal church in the City which has been built solely by its congregation unaided by Trinity Church. His life has not been of a public character, but in the unostentatious labors of a Pastor he has been diligent and successful. His death was very sudden and unexpected. About 11 o'clock on Thursday evening last he was seized with heart disease, and within ten minutes he expired. He leaves a widow and nine children. The church will find it hard indeed to make good his place, and to his family the loss is irreparable.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

People generally do not understand what the "Democratic" victories in Ohio and Indiana mean, and the press in this City laboring for Tilden's election evidently do not intend that they shall. Can better service be done to the public than to publish the financial planks in the Democratic platforms of those States? That of Ohio is as follows:

"We are in favor of such an increase of the circulating medium as the business interests of the country may from time to time require."

That "not less than one-half the Customs duties should be payable in legal-tender notes by the United States, commonly called greenbacks."

That "we are in favor of abolishing the franchise of the national banks as soon as the same can be safely and prudently done, and that the notes so withdrawn by the banks be substituted by the Government with a legal-tender currency."

"That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the 5-20 bonds, by the letter and spirit of the law and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal-tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborer for the non-tax-paying bondholder; that without equality of taxation there can be no equality of rights," &c., &c.

And that of Indiana is even more nefariously explicit, as will be seen by reading it:

First—That we are in favor of the redemption of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued.

Second—We are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold.

Third—We are in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law and the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank currency.

Fourth—We are in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as the business interests of the country will permit.

Fifth—We are in favor of such legislation from time to time as will adjust the volume of the currency to the commercial and industrial wants of the country.

The adoption of such sentiments by two such States as Ohio and Indiana is alarming, and shows that, whatever the shortcomings of the Republican Party, "Democratic victories" mean dishonor and ruin to the country. BANKER, Pine street.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1874.

CHICAGO'S EXPECTATIONS FROM GEN. SHALER.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11.

It is definitely ascertained that Gen. Shaler will come to Chicago to reorganize our Fire Department. The Fire and Police Commissioners have unanimously and cordially asked him to do so. Fire Marshal Benner has, of his own motion, seconded the request. The salary offered to Gen. Shaler—$10,000—has been secured by private effort. The only reason that the offer and its acceptance have not been formally published before now has been the alarming illness of the wife of Commissioner Sheridan, which has necessitated the absence of the President of the Fire and Police Board from his office for several days.

Chicago can congratulate herself that her Fire Department affairs have taken this turn. Gen. Shaler will assuredly succeed here as he did in New-York. The fine material of our present department will be brought to the highest pitch of efficiency. The firemen will be proud to serve under a man of such proved ability. When a conflagration breaks out we may expect to see it scientifically opposed. With Gen. Shaler as the organizer of the department, with an increased supply of water, and with a rigidly-enforced building law, we shall be as safe as human foresight can make us. Gen. Shaler's coming here will probably be the signal for the return of some of the retiring insurance companies, and his work will secure the ultimate return of all.

The public will extend their thanks, in this juncture, to the Police and Fire Commissioners, to Marshal Benner, to the whole Fire Department, and to the Citizens' Association. The latter has been untiring in its efforts, and, we are gratified to add, has received nought but courtesy at the hands of the Fire Commissioners and other city authorities. The members of the Fire Department have shown a commendable anxiety to serve under Gen. Shaler. They have suffered no petty local prejudice to dampen the welcome they extend to their new Director General. Fire Marshal Benner has been placed, largely by the force of circumstances, in a very painful position. His voluntary indorsement of the project to secure Gen. Shaler's services, and his disinterested aid toward its success reflect honor upon him. The City Government generally has earned a better hold upon popular esteem than it has lately enjoyed. Its members have shown a readiness to hear, and adopt, and devise plans for the future safety of the city, and have finally invited Gen. Shaler here in deference, not to clamor or undue persuasion, but to their own convictions. Let them have all the honor due to so important and commendable an act.

GENEROUS BEQUESTS.

By her will, the late Mrs. Emeline W. Rathbone, widow of the late Joel Rathbone, of Albany made the following bequests to religious, charitable, and benevolent institutions:

$5,000—Albany Baptist Missionary Union.
$10,000—Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.
$2,500—Albany City Tract and Missionary Society.
$2,500—Society for the Relief of Orphans and Destitute Children in the City of Albany.
$5,000—Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.
$5,000—Children's Friend Society of the City of Albany.
$10,000—American Baptist Missionary Union.
$10,000—American Baptist Home Mission Society.
$5,000—American Bible Society.
$1,000—Consumptives' Home, of Boston. (Charles Cullis.)
$3,000—In trust. Income to be devoted to charities in the City of Albany.
[illegible]—House of Shelter, of Albany.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

MR. GLADSTONE ON RITUALISM—NEW BOOKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874.

Mr. Gladstone's article on Ritualism has been received with a good deal of disappointment. The treatment of the subject is felt to be imperfect and superficial, and the conclusions set forth betray a want of appreciation of the most important side of the question—that of doctrine. There are of course a great many different sorts of Ritualists, and many of them no doubt are only anxious to impart greater dignity and artistic beauty to the services, without introducing any change of doctrine. There are others, however, who wish to employ the ritual as a symbol of doctrines of a very dangerous kind. Their object is to establish the priesthood in the position of men exercising absolute authority over the rest of the world by the special appointment of heaven, and to invest them with supernatural authority. They are also desirous of introducing a more or less modified form of Mariolatry, the worship of saints, and the confessional. Now, to do them justice, they make no secret of their wishes. With this class Mr. Gladstone has not thought it necessary to deal at all, although it really constitutes just that dangerous element in the Church which demands special attention. Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the superstitions of Rome has admirably exasperated the Roman Catholics, especially in Ireland, where all sorts of hard names are now being flung at him. It is possible to detect in this passage a consciousness on the writer's part that it was necessary for him to clear himself of any suspicion of sympany with the change of religious opinion which his friend Lord Ripon has lately undergone. Mr. Gladstone is no doubt perfectly sincere in what he has said on this point, but he has also the strongest interest in saying it; for a bold declaration of this kind will do a great deal to recover and confirm the confidence of many English and Scotch Liberals. The Roman Catholic journals in Ireland are furious against him, but the only effect of their reviling will be to strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hold upon his followers in the rest of the Kingdom.

NEW BOOKS.

We are at the beginning of the Autumn book season, but as yet the promise of the literary harvest is rather poor. We are to have Sir Samuel Baker's *Ismailia*, giving an account of his recent expedition to Central Africa; and it is expected that the appearance of this volume will be the signal for a warm controversy as to what the Pacha's achievements in that quarter really amounted to. It is understood that he failed to leave a very favorable impression of himself among the Egyptians. Mr. Ashton Dilke, brother of Sir Charles, an active and enterprising young man, who has made Russia and her relations with the East a subject of special study, announces a work called *Russian Power*. Another book which will be looked for with interest is the Rev. J. R. Green's *History of the English People*, which, however, is only a foretaste of a larger book to which he means to devote himself. Mr. Green, who has hitherto been known to the public only by some casual articles, is one of England's most promising historians, combining, as he does, extensive historical knowledge with a capacity for entering into the spirit of past times, and a singularly vigorous and graceful style of writing. Mr. Black, whose *Three Feathers*, now in course of publication, fully maintains the reputation he has already acquired for bright, picturesque story-telling, is going to issue a little volume of detached tales, the first of which is called "The Maid of Killeena." Miss Thackery has also a book of stories in the press; and Mr. Anthony Trollope, whose *Way of the World* is still in progress in monthly numbers, has written a book of amphibious adventures—I suppose intended for boys—under the title of *Henry Heathcote*. Mr. Hardy, a novelist who made a great impression with the opening chapters of *Far From the Madding Crowd*, is now winding up that book, which, in its republished form, will probably be a great success. Mr. Hardy has at once a vivid and powerful touch, and also shows his strength in his analysis of human nature. There is no mistake as to his characters being at least all alive. The third volume of Lord Dalling's *Life of Lord Palmerston*, which, on the death of the former, was found to have been left in a very fragmentary condition, has been patched up by Mr. Evelyn Ashley, second son of Lord Shaftesbury, who was for a time Palmerston's private secretary; but it is not at all a satisfactory work. Lord Dalling, better known as Sir Henry Bulwer, was rather an eccentric and restless diplomatist, who had views of his own about everything, and he was more taken up in explaining and justifying incidents in his own career than in working out the life and character of his former chief and friend; and Mr. Ashley has little to add on his own account. The life of Palmerston, therefore, remains to be written. Lord Russell has been for some time engaged in putting together *Recollections and Suggestions of Public Life*, which will soon be published. J. H. F.

BASE-BALL.

A SPLENDID GAME BETWEEN THE HARTFORDS AND ATLANTICS.

The fine weather and the expectation of a close game between the Hartford and Atlantic Clubs attracted a large number of persons to the Union Grounds yesterday. The playing of both nines was superb throughout, the fielding errors on both sides being very few and unimportant. In fact, there was but one serious error in the entire game, that made by Ferguson in the first inning, which gave Fisher his base and finally a run. Ferguson, however, nobly redeemed himself later in the game by making some beautiful stops of hard-hit balls. The positions of the Hartford nine were considerably changed in this game. Fisher pitched and Barnes played behind the bat, while Stearns and Hastings guarded right and centre fields. This change worked very well, and is one which the Hartfords ought to have made long since. Fisher pitched with excellent effect, and was ably supported by Barnie, who played splendidly behind the bat. Third base, which heretofore has always been the weak point in the Hartford Club, was in yesterday's game well attended to by Brady. Pike at short stop made some magnificent stops, but his throwing was entirely too wild for a good infielder. Addy and Hastings also played well, and Stearns made four grand catches in the outfield. For the Atlantics, Bond, Ferguson, and Dehlman played finely in the infield, and McGee at centre field made some very difficult catches. Pearce, the Atlantic's veteran short stop, also did some effective work, and Chapman led at the bat. Bond's swift delivery disconcerted the Hartford players a great deal, and they were unable to earn a run off it in the game. In pools sold before the game the Atlantics were the favorites, at odds of twenty-five to fifteen. Appended is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Hastings, c. f.	0	0	1	0	Chapman, r. f.	1	2	0	0
Fisher, p.	1	0	0	1	Ferguson, 2d b.	0	0	2	[illegible]
Mills, 1st b.	0	1	12	0	Pearce, s. s.	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike, s. s.	0	2	2	5	Bond, p.	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]
Brady, 3d b.	0	0	2	2	Fleet, c.	1	1	3	[illegible]
Tipper, l. f.	0	1	0	0	Sweezey, 3d b.	0	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Addy, 2d b.	0	1	0	2	Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	15	[illegible]
Stearns, r. f.	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	McGee, c. f.	0	1	2	0
Barnes, c.	0	1	4	0	Booth, l. f.	0	1	2	[illegible]
Total	2	7	27	10	Total	3	8	27	[illegible]

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Hartford	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Atlantic	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	[illegible]

Umpire—Mr. Carey, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
Runs earned—Atlantic 2.
Total wide pitches by Fisher, 17; by Bond, 9.

On the Union Grounds the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs play the seventh game of their championship series to-day.

HELD FOR MURDER.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 16.—[illegible] was to-day bound over to the Superior Court for trial at the October Term on a charge of [illegible] Ellen [illegible] on the night of the [illegible] inst. [illegible]

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HIS REPUDIATION DOCTRINES—THE EX-PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL QUARRELS—GOV. BROWN'S VIEWS ON STATE AFFAIRS—HOW REPUBLICANS ARE TREATED IN TENNESSEE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1874.

Andrew Johnson, Ex-President of the United States, has a capacity for getting up rows which has been in no wise diminished by his retirement from Washington. Ever since his return home, six years ago, he has caused more or less disturbance at every election, but never more than at the present time. At the last Senatorial election, it will be remembered, he was beaten by Mr. Cooper, and, soured by that defeat, he is going for the seat of Senator Brownlow, which is to be filled at the next session of the Legislature, with much more than his usual vigor. Johnson is in admirable trim physically for the fight he is making. I never saw him look better than he does to-day. He appears fresher, younger, stronger than during his last days at the White House. In his private conversation he is cautious as in former times, but in his public utterances he is even more reckless than when he used to astonish the nation with his speeches. But, taken in all his aspects, Johnson does not present an agreeable picture. It is not pleasant to see the only living Ex-President of the United States racing around the country after an office he is not likely to get. When to this is added that he avows doctrines so closely akin to repudiation that the difference cannot be seen, because he believes them to be popular with the people, he becomes more repulsive because he appears as a very shallow demagogue. Mr. Johnson, it is true, has denied with much warmth that he is in favor of repudiation, but after the speech he made in this city last night his denial is not worth a great deal. His first care was to show that the State debt had been increased to over $20,000,000, the interest on which was $1,500,000. His next proceeding was to show that after paying this interest for forty years the people would have paid out $60,000,000, which, in his judgment, would bankrupt. Then he paraded his favorite idea of limitation. In case of private liability the law steps in and relieves a man of debts he cannot pay. In all cases of indebtedness and in all States there is a period fixed by law beyond which debts cannot be collected; they are barred by the statute of limitations. He would apply this rule to public obligations, for, he said, the present generation has no right to lay unsupportable burdens upon posterity. He said nothing about national finances last night, but on other occasions he has applied the same reasoning to them. It is but justice to his Tennessee audience to say that Johnson's clumsy device for the destruction of public credit was not received with any marks of approbation. After the long harangue of four hours a little stimulant was absolutely necessary, and it is not surprising that, going by a saloon, I saw within several of the most prominent Republicans and Democrats taking a drink together in the most amicable fashion. The rencontre was a happy one, for I had the pleasure of hearing all these gentlemen denounce the doctrines of Johnson most heartily. In the name of both parties they disavowed them, and assured me there are but very few repudiationists in the State, the chief of whom are Johnson and that eccentric Republican, W. B. Stokes, who wants pay for his "niggers" or the debt wiped out.

But it was not alone by his financial vagaries that Johnson made himself ridiculous. He raised the ghost of Cæsarism, and was sadly perturbed by the apparition. To elect Grant for a third term would be to put an end to the Republic and establish an Empire; the people must be watchful and careful, or Grant would be again elected. There was much more drivel to the same effect, after which Johnson took up the weapons to which he is most accustomed, and began to indulge in personalities. His particular enemies just now are Gov. Brown, John H. Savage, and the two Coopers, Edmund and Henry. The crime of the two first is that they won't support him for the Senate now, and that of the two latter is that they defeated him at the last election. All the parties are Democrats; and as the charges and counter charges made on both sides are stirring up a great deal of bad blood throughout the State in the Democratic ranks, there is no occasion for the Republicans to be particularly concerned about it. In justice to truth, however, it must be said of Johnson that he is not making much headway in this sort of warfare. One of his favorite charges is that Brown has one of his (Andy's) pardons in his pocket, and therefore is an ingrate. Brown replies that for the Ex-President to make this charge is to admit the truth of one of the allegations of the impeachment against him, to the effect that he made a prodigal and unlawful use of the pardoning power, with the intent of attaching the recipients of his clemency to his personal fortunes. Since this answer was made there has not been so much heard about Brown's pardon. There are various other crimes and misdemeanors, which Brown and other Democrats have committed against the peace and dignity of Andrew Johnson; but the public, after all, cannot be supposed to have any interest in the affair. It is nothing more than the public washing of a lot of dirty Democratic linen, and there is not the slightest chance that any public good will come of it. Andrew Johnson or some other Democrat—in all likelihood some other one—will be sent to the Senate, and the nation can fairly be presumed to be indifferent as to which side comes out first best.

Before Johnson had indulged in his vindictive attack upon the public credit and his personal opponents, I had been so fortunate as to find Gov. Brown alone in his office, and had a long conversation with him in reference to public affairs. From the Gubernatorial Chamber, and with the Gubernatorial eyes, the State appeared, in both a political and material sense altogether lovely. In his view Tennessee is perfectly peaceful and rapidly approaching real prosperity. There are fewer murders here, he said, in proportion to population, than in other States. In reference to the Trenton affair, he said that the outrage had been committed by a lot of desperadoes who have no status in the county. Some of them, he claimed, who were engaged in taking the negroes from the jail and shooting them were Radicals, and that, therefore, it was unjust to charge the crime to political rancor. He also laid great stress upon the fact that the affair had been grossly exaggerated; it was bad enough as it was, but it was hardly fair to charge that sixteen negroes had been killed when only four had been butchered, two wounded, and the other ten turned loose. He did not intend to justify or excuse the outrage, but he thought the State entitled to the mitigation he thought contained in the real facts. He had done all in his power to bring the guilty parties to justice, and should continue to do so. Of the sixty-eight men engaged in the outrage a majority have been arrested, and indictments have been found against a large number, of whom some are in prison, and others have been liberated on bail. He intended to bring these men to trial as soon as possible, and would use all legal means to secure their conviction. What the result would be he could not say, but he thought the evidence against [illegible] of the ringleaders ample to obtain their [illegible] the murder of the negro school-mistress, he said it had no political significance whatever, the fact that the victim was a negro school-teacher, although when he first heard of it he had supposed it had; but, after a careful examination, he was convinced that the three men engaged in the affair went to the house for a lewd purpose, and being refused admittance, fired recklessly through the door, without knowing or caring who was to be hit by the bullet, or whether anybody was or not. Gov. Brown claims to have positive evidence against the men engaged in the affair, and says they will speedily be convicted of manslaughter, which is all that can be made of the crime under the laws of the State. Except these two cases, he denied that any outrages had been committed in Tennessee, and in both these instances he contended that the State Government had shown both the disposition and power to suppress violence and protect all citizens in their lives and property. If citizens of all classes would confine their attention to their own business, there would be very few outrages in the market. He was convinced that in the other States, as in Tennessee, these affairs had been exaggerated, and outrages manufactured out of trivial incidents. But if there was a disposition to commit them it would not be eradicated by the constant interference of the Federal Government in the domestic affairs of the South, nor by such conclaves as that to meet on Tuesday at Chattanooga. The remedy was to hold the State Governments responsible for the preservation of public order. If public opinion were left to act in its regular channel it would soon compel the result of keeping the local authorities up to their duty, if any had been negligent—which he did not admit as to Tennessee—and there would soon be an end of troubles in the South.

In regard to the present political prospects in Tennessee, Gov. Brown remarked that there was little to say. The Democrats would elect their State ticket by 40,000 or 50,000 majority, and all the Congressmen, except, possibly, two, thereby admitting the election of Messrs. Thornburgh and Butler, which is all that is claimed by the Republicans. The Legislature, according to Gov. Brown, is to be ovewhelmingly Democratic and anti-Johnson, this agitator, in his judgment, having no possible chance of being chosen Senator. But Gov. Brown had no idea who would be selected, nor did he think the time for discussing the subject had yet arrived. He told me, as I had been told by everybody else in both parties, that the Republicans had been hopelessly demoralized by the Civil Rights bill. Maynard is personally a strong candidate, but is weighed down by the Civil Rights bill, notwithstanding the measure was denounced by the convention which placed him in nomination. According to Gov. Brown, the people throughout the State are taking a lively interest in political matters. The meetings of both parties are well attended, but this is especially true of those where Mr. Maynard and his Democratic opponent, Judge Porter, speak together. Both being able men and good speakers, they have proved a great attraction in all parts of the State. Although party feeling is beginning to run somewhat high, Gov. Brown had no fear that the canvass would be attended with any outbursts of violence. If such a calamity should occur, prompt measures would be taken to prevent its repetition. It was to the interest of the Democrats to have a perfectly orderly and fair election, and they were determined to have it. Every citizen having the right and desire to vote should vote in entire safety, and the ballots should be honestly counted.

Desiring to get a correct idea of the blessings of Democratic rule in Tennessee, some questions were then put to Gov. Brown concerning certain facts as to the material condition of the State at the present time as compared with 1869. It will be remembered that the Democrats were very emphatic that with the restoration of Democratic rule there would be an instant return of prosperity. Tennessee has now enjoyed that blessing in disguise for several years, and with what result Gov. Brown, who has himself been at the head of affairs during most of the time, must answer. First, as to the indebtedness of the State, it was claimed that it had been reduced from $43,000,000 to $20,000,000, which seemed a somewhat creditable showing, but upon examination it was found the State had been merely robbing Peter to pay Paul. Most of its indebtedness had been incurred to build railroads, and these had been sacrificed in order that the Democrats might have the credit of decreasing the public burden; but whether the State is any richer for the sacrifice may be doubted. In explanation of this matter, and no doubt also to show me that he was not greatly delighted with the way in which this reduction had been obtained, Gov. Brown furnished me with a copy of letter he recently wrote upon the subject; in this he says:

> General Assembly, after an elaborate investigation of the facts, passed an act, with only three dissenting votes in the Senate and eight in the House, authorizing all railroad companies to whom bonds had been loaned to anticipate the maturity of their debts by paying into the Controller's office bonds of any series, number, or date, interdicting only the Mineral Home and the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia. Under the provisions of this law the Controller could refuse no bond issued under the forms of law. He could not inquire into the wisdom of the legislation that created the obligation, nor whether the bond was sold in the market at par or at ruinous rates. This was the act of a General Assembly of the people, by a vote almost unanimous. The same body, by a large majority vote, directed the sale of all the insolvent and delinquent railroads upon which the State held statutory mortgages, to secure the payment of bonds loaned to them, and by the same act and amendments thereto, appointed a commission to direct the execution of the law. Under the first-mentioned act all the solvent railroad companies purchased bonds and paid them into the State Treasury in cancelation of their debts, except
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | The Memphis and Charleston, which yet owes of bonds | $1,741,576 75 |
> | Interest in litigation | 103,315 00 |
> | The Mississippi Central, which yet owes | 1,199,180 00 |
> | The Tennessee and Mississippi, which yet owes | 417,800 00 |
>
> Under the last-named act the insolvent and delinquent railroads were sold, as contemplated by the law, and the larger proportion of the purchase money collected in bonds. Under this legislation of the General Assembly of 1869–70 the State debt was reduced:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Jan. 1, 1871, to | $38,539,802 25 |
> | Jan. 1, 1872, to | 33,190,938 37 |
> | Jan. 1, 1873, to | 30,682,200 76 |
> | July 1, 1874, to | 27,920,386 45 |

Assets which are supposed to be good are counted to reduce the debt still further and to about the figure first named. In this connection it may be added—although the information was not obtained from Gov. Brown—that the January interest on the Tennessee bonds will be paid, but it is declared that in order to meet this demand and maintain the credit of the State abroad, the regular expenses of the Government are not being met, and that there are now many warrants in the Controller's office unpaid, with no present prospect of payment. This will, doubtless, be denied, but I have the facts from those who should possess them and would not misrepresent. It thus appears that after all the fair appearance on paper the Democrats have not lightened the burdens of the State, but, on the other hand, are at the present moment increasing the public debt, and that their present policy, if persisted in long enough, will in the end bankrupt the people.

Small as was the comfort Gov. Brown could extract from the condition of the public debt, it was more than he could get out of anything else. He admitted that there had been no real increase in the value of taxable property, although he had lately been able to show an apparent increase of $35,415,390. But he was candid enough to explain that this increase was due to a change in the method of assessment, and did not represent any actual increase in the wealth of the State. In this respect the State had stood still for five years. The rate of taxation was forty cents before the restoration—by which Democrats here mean their return to power—and was the same now, but for a short time in the interim it had been sixty cents. There had been comparatively little immigration, and being asked the cause, Gov. Brown said it was due to a variety of causes, but chiefly, he supposed, to the uncertain condition of the country. They were ready, he said, to welcome every one who came with means and the purpose to make this his permanent home, but they had not welcomed nor did they intend to welcome those who came here only to get office, and, not getting it, left in disgust, or getting it, returned North with their spoils the moment they lost. The South, he said, had been cursed with this class and wanted no more of it. He admitted, in reply to a question, that the few rich men of the State have their means invested in securities in the East and are doing nothing to develop the resources of the State. Nashville has at its doors an abundance of the finest wood, iron, and coal, but manufactures nothing—not even a plow, and hardly an ax-handle. The remedy he did not know, but supposed one would be found in time. The agricultural production of the State, according to general reports, he said, had not materially increased, and by the method of estimate which was usually adopted, he admitted that the farmers did not make more than four per cent., but by a just and sensible method he thought it would appear the farmers make six or seven per cent., which he thought a fair return. In regard to pauperism he could not say anything, for the statistics are not sufficiently full, but he confessed that there had been a considerable increase of late years in the number of convicts. This, he hastened to explain, was not a proof that crime is increasing, but only that the courts and officers of the law are more efficient in dealing with criminals. The whites are only one in three of the convicts, and the offense of the negroes is almost invariably larceny, which is valuable testimony that they are not the blood-thirsty villains they have been depicted. "They are a thieving race, you know," said Gov. Brown, but by his own testimony it appears they are not cut-throats. In concluding a somewhat lengthy conversation, Gov. Brown hoped that there would soon be a speedy end of all bitterness between the North and South, and between the various classes of citizens in the South.

It will easily be seen from these statements of Gov. Brown that the Democratic Party has not been able to do much for Tennessee, where it has been in undisputed possession of power for more than five years, for the Senter Administration can fairly be counted as Democratic. And I am convinced that Gov. Brown takes a more roseate view of affairs than the facts will justify, especially in reference to the feeling with which Republicans from the North are regarded. While it is true these people are safe enough in their persons as a rule anywhere in the State, there has been by no means an end of that ostracism in business and social life which has so crippled the South. The evidence on this point is too voluminous and positive to be doubted. I have had several cases of this ostracism of very recent occurrence related to me by the persons immediately interested, and have heard of other cases from those who were fully aware of the facts. One or two examples must suffice. One gentleman, who has always been a quiet Republican, was lately nominated for a local office, and being pleased with this mark of confidence, accepted it. But going home he was met by the tears and prayers of his wife and family, who assured him they could not stand the storm of social obloquy which was sure to fall upon them in case he become a Radical candidate for office, and he was forced to decline. I heard of another precisely similar case, and it may, indeed, be said that since the civil rights cry has been raised it has become extremely difficult for the Republicans to get candidates in many parts of Middle and West Tennessee. On the surface and in the cities everything appears fair, but these appearances are deceitful. Democrats and Republicans mingle with much seeming attrition in public places, but in social life and business affairs the native Republican is still a "scalawag," and the immigrant is still a "carpet-bagger." There are two gentlemen in this city who have been here ten years, but because they happen to have been prominent in the Republican Party, and have also been so unfortunate as to hold office for a short time, they are both carpet-baggers yet, and will be to the end. Yet both are men of means which are invested. These are only samples of many other cases, and I am assured that so powerful is this social ostracism that if it should cease Tennessee would at once have a Republican majority. Some of the best informed men in the party are convinced of this fact, and give ample reason for the faith which is in them. But there is no hope that this can be achieved for many years at least. Tennessee, upon the whole, is not in the most pleasant and prosperous condition imaginable: but such as it is, nothing better can be hoped for while the Democrats are in the ascendency. And it may be added that there is no present prospect of turning them out of power. Certainly the Chattanooga Convention is not going to help the minority to a consummation which is so devoutly to be wished.

A VETERAN'S TREASURED MUSKET.

From the Rochester Democrat.

He was a remarkable-looking old gentleman, and he sat in the waiting-room of the Central Depot with an old-fashioned gun across his knees. To one who passed him by, in a casual way, he seemed to be a hunter on his way to some wood or field where game was to be found. But, he who tarried a moment learned that the old gentleman was one whom the nation had honored for his assistance in its time of need. On the stock of the old gun was a plate bearing the words:

By resolve of Congress,
Presented to
AMOS SOPER,
For his gallantry at the siege of Plattsburg.

The inscription told the story. The old man was seventy-six. He says that twenty young fellows, only two of whom were over eighteen, formed themselves together and offered their services to the United States General, in command at Plattsburg; they were supplied with some old muskets, and, on the 11th of September, 1814, in the simple language of the old man, they "did the best they could." His work was done so well that on the 11th of September, 1826, the musket, with the above inscription was given him as a tribute of the nation's esteem.

IMPRINT OF A BEAR ON A ROCK.

From the Denver (Col.) News.

At Mr. Guernsey's photograph gallery, in Colorado Springs, there is a photograph of the figure of a bear on a rock. This curious impression interested the members of the Hayden survey, and the subject came to the attention of the Professor. Below we reproduce a copy of the note of explanation in Mr. Guernsey's possession. The figure, as shown on the rock, is called "A great natural curiosity:"

"In the county of Bent, on the Purgatoire River, eighteen miles from Las Animas, Colorado, on the smooth face of a sandstone cliff, overhung by a wall of rock a hundred or more feet high, there is the life-size photograph, as it were, of a grizzly bear. The picture is not an accidental resemblance to a bear, but a picture more perfect and life-like than any human art can supply. The short tail standing straight out, the ears visible, the claws standing out in bold relief, the mouth open, with eyes and teeth plainly to be seen, the natural attitude, all demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the picture is a photograph stroke of lightning during the progress of a storm."

Dr. Hayden, judging from the photograph, is of the opinion that it is the work of some of our Indians.

FALSE TONGUE.

Under the above caption the Visalia (Cal.) *Delta* says: "No doubt everybody thinks he knows what we mean by this heading. But what we do mean is a disease by that name, several cases of which have occurred on Tule River. The patient is taken with itching on the under side, at the root of the tongue, from which, we are informed, commences the growth of a fungus resembling a tongue, which soon fills the mouth and protrudes from it, causing suffocation and death in a few days, unless relief is obtained. Dr. Henrahan has had several bad cases, the fungus being burned away with caustic. In one instance the tongue is said to have grown two inches in an hour."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HOME AND FOREIGN THEATRES.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mrs. Siddons reads in Burlington, Nov. 13....Mr. Jefferson was last week in Milwaukee....Mrs. Oates and her troupe were last week at Ford's, in Baltimore....Mr. E. L. Davenport acted last week in Albany; Mr. Emmet was also there....Mr Charles Pope has appeared in a version of Salvini's "Samson," at the Olympic Theatre, in Philadelphia. ....Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mrs. J. B. Booth, and Mr. W. J. Florence were last week in Cincinnati....The English Opera Troupe was at McVicker's, in Chicago, last week.....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at the Chicago Academy....Mrs. Chanfrau was still at the California Theatre ...Miss Jane Coombs was in Rochester....Mr. Theodore Hamilton, last week, played in "Clancarty," at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia...."Led Astray" remained the attraction at the Chestnut Street Theatre....Mr. J. L. Toole performs at the Walnut Street Theatre this week....Mr. John E. Owens was last week at Ford's, in Washington.... Miss Leclercq was at the Boston Theatre....The Vokes Family were at the Howard Athenæum.... The new Beethoven Hall is thus referred to in the Boston *Advertiser* of Oct. 6: "The new Beethoven Hall was formally 'opened' last night with a dedication concert and address, the occasion proving agreeable and interesting in the extreme. The hall is entered through Gibbons place, a little court which runs in under the new hotel built by the late Gardner Brewer. This court is a private passage and is always kept neat and clean, a gate at the entrance shutting out intruders at night. It is lighted on the right by a row of gas-lights. At the end of the court the hall building shows a plain marble façade, with a wide entrance, and large windows in each story. Above the doorway is the name of the hall, and at night there is a brilliant illumination by gas-jets in the shape of a star. The vestibule is large and convenient. The ticket-office is on the left of the entrance. At each side are broad stairways, leading to a vestibule above, where there are corresponding stairways to the balconies. The vestibules are neatly frescoed, and are finished in black walnut. On entering the hall, one is struck by the excellent proportions and good taste of the decorations and fittings. The hall is 95 feet long, 63 feet wide, and 41 feet high. The stage, which is partly in an arched recess, has a front of 40 feet, and is 20 feet deep. There are roomy balconies on the sides and rear, which almost double the seating capacity. All the woodwork is of ash, which harmonizes nicely with the cheerful colors of the walls and ceiling. The hall is lighted at day by large windows over the rear balcony and through a large circular light of ground and colored glass in the centre of the ceiling, while at night the hall is brightly lighted by four sun-burners and by handsome brackets on the walls. The walls and ceiling are richly decorated, the colors blending and contrasting with good and artistic effect. The walls are in buffs and warm grays. The ceiling is paneled, the groundwork being a very light and delicate blue, with small white figures. The stencil work is in rich colors, and gold is used sparingly and with good results. The seats are of the same comfortable style as those in use in Tremont Temple. The seating capacity is 1,526—885 on the floor and 641 in the balconies. The hall is ventilated by large openings above the sun-burners. Through these openings the heated air passes through the large unfinished story above the hall and out at the windows. In the rear of the stage, and built out over Haymarket place, are elegantly furnished reception and dressing rooms. In the first story, below the hall, is a large room which is ordinarily to be used for the storing of furniture by Haley, Morse & Co., the proprietors, but, when occasion requires it, can be cleared and used for a banquet hall. A steam elevator connects this with the story above the hall"....The Philadelphia *Record* has the following: "Several well-known active business men of Philadelphia, having plenty of means at their disposal, have completed the preliminary negotiations for the building of a first-class theatre. It is a private enterprise, and not to be built on stock subscriptions. The site for the theatre has been purchased. It is located at the north-west corner of Broad and Cherry streets, and has a front 100 feet wide on the first-named thoroughfare, and a depth of 180 feet on Cherry street. The theatre will be constructed in a style that will be creditable to the skill and judgment of the projectors. The name will be "The Centre Square Theatre." The plans and specifications are being prepared by Messrs. S. P. Rush & Sons, well-known architects and builders, their most recent work being the reconstruction of the Chestnut Street Theatre. It is contemplated to have the new theatre ready for a public reception on Oct. 1, 1875. The ground will be broken early next Spring, but in the meantime considerable work in the preparation of materials connected with the commendable enterprise will progress, so that no delay will take place in proceeding with the structure when the next building season opens."....Mr. John McCullough was last week in Cleveland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Offenbach's "Pommo d'Api" has been brought out at the London Gaiety, as "Love Apple."....Mr. William Hawthorne Eburne, who was for a number of years a member of the London Adelphi Company, under the management of Mr. B. Webster, expired at his residence, in Kennington park road, London, on Sept. 19. Mr. Eburne was a frequent contributor to the dramatic publications of the day....Mr. W. C. Levy, who has just seceded, after several years, from the musical directorship of Drury-lane Theatre, has composed a cantata for the promenade concerts, which will shortly be produced.... Signori Pollini and Ferri have at length completed their engagements for the Italian opera season of 1874–5, at Moscow and St. Petersburg. The conductors will be Signor Goula at St. Petersburg, and Signor Bevignani at Moscow; the leading sopranos are Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Nilsson, Madame Volpini, Mlles. Krauss, Marimon, Smeroschi, D'Angeri, Tommaso, and Bianchi; the contraltos, Mesdames Galassi and Scalchi; the tenors, Signori Naudin, Marini, Vizzani, Emmini, Gayarre, and M. Capoul; the baritones, Signori Rota, Storti, Cotogni, and M. Maurel; the basses, Signori Foli, Jamet, and Marcassa; the buffo-basses, Signori Bossi and Ciampi....The following official notification has been issued by M. Dohel, Secretary to the Paris Théâtre-Italien: "On the 1st of January will commence here the French lyric performances, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, while the other days will be devoted to the production of works translated from the French into Italian, or original pieces in the latter language, or in German. In October, November, and December next, the Théâtre-Italien will be open as formerly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays."....The London *Athenæum* says: A well-known story tells that a Frenchman had spent for some years all his evenings at the house of a certain lady, when the death of her husband left him free to marry her. When this opportunity was pointed out to him, he admitted its existence, but asked, sadly: "Where am I to spend my evenings?" This rather venerable anecdote seems to have supplied MM. Labiche and Duru with the idea of their new comedy, in three acts, "Les Samedis De Madame," produced at the Palais Royal. During the lifetime of her husband, *Hermance* has been in the habit of meeting every Saturday her lover, *Léon Jacotel*, in the Rue Taitbout. These assignations are known as the "Samedis De Madame." When the death of *Monsieur* has withdrawn the only obstacle to their union, the lovers are married. After a brief honeymoon, quarrels commence. A misunderstanding is fanned by the lady's father, who wishes to live with her, until a separation is arranged and carried out. The old attraction now makes itself felt, and the father, following his daughter to what appears a criminal assignation, finds she has resumed her old rendezvous with her husband. M. Geoffroy, as *Savouret*, the father, gave one of his inimitable presentations of *bourgeois* life. Mlle. Alice Regnault was *Hermance*, and M. Dieudonné, formerly of the Gymnase-Dramatique, but for the past decade in Russia, was *Jacotel*.... Mlle. Krauss, after having rehearsed "La Juive," has left Paris for Russia, where she has a two months' engagement at St. Petersburg and Moscow. She will be back in Paris on the 10th December.... The violinist Sivori had stopped a day or two in Paris, on his way to England, where he is to give several concerts with Adelina Patti....Mme. Marie Sass has just reappeared at the Monnaie Theatre, at Brussels, in the part of *Zelika* in "L'Africaine," one of her best creations, and was warmly received. ...."We need scarcely say," remarks the London *Athenæum*, "that the acoustical properties of the new Grand Opera-house in Paris cannot be fairly tested until the theatre is filled and the stage is covered with scenery, &c. All the trials by Mme. Patti, Mme. Nilsson, Mlle. Krauss, and M. Faure in the empty house give no indication at all of how the sound will travel during the performance of operas. The outside and inward scaffoldings of the theatre have been removed, and the decorations of the interior are fast advancing to completion."....Improvement in form is noticed in the "Salvator Rosa" of the young Brazilian composer, Señor Gomes, who is responsible for "Il Guarany" and "Fosca," but the work is said to lack originality, and it has found no more favor at the Scala, in Milan, than it did at the Carlo Felice, in Genoa. Signor Ghislazoni's libretto is a plagiarism from "Masaniello," who is introduced and sings a duet with Salvator Rosa....A Viennese lady has given, as a subscription to the proposed statue to Schubert, three manuscript works by him, two psalms and a serenade, the words of Grillparzer. ....The critic of *Galignani* writes concerning the Paris Gymnase: "A comedy in four acts, "Gilberte," written by MM. Raymond Deslandes and Edmund Gondinet, has been produced here with a certain amount of success. The work was not written originally for the Gymnase, but was destined for the Vaudeville, and the principal part was to have been played by Mlle. Fargueil. Since then the piece has been entirely remodeled, and the youthful character of *Gilberte*, among others, completely recomposed. The play was got up with extreme rapidity, owing to the early departure of Mlle. Delaporte for St. Petersburg, but nothing seemed to go wrong on that account. *Mme. De Rhuis*, a woman of thirty-eight or forty, handsome and elegant, lives separated from her husband on a large property in the country. *Gilberte*, her daughter, is the offspring of a former marriage. The particular characteristics of the two ladies are—in the elder, a certain frivolity of manner but perfect correctness of conduct, while the young girl is of a simple, loving, and confiding nature. This last has married a young nobleman to whom she is tenderly attached, *Count De Guerches*, and all seems happy as a marriage-bell, when, suddenly, there starts up the intelligence of a former liaison of the husband with a certain *Mme. D'Orbecca*, a married woman. *M. De Guerches* never loved her much, and in marrying *Gilberte* had hoped that his former connection would give him up, as he had renounced her. Unfortunately, *Mme. De Rhuis*, by imprudence, flings a cruel light into the mind of her daughter, who becomes persuaded that *M. De Guerches* has a mistress. It should have been said, *M. De Guerches* had; and the weakness of the dramatic situation rests on that grammatical change of tenses. When the dénouement—foreseen, of course—at last proves to *Gilberte* that the matter only concerned the past, tranquility and happiness reappear in the house, from which love had never departed. Mingle with the above the vengeance of a lover, mystified by the mother of *Gilberte*, a duel of the husband of that lady to make his mother-in-law respected, the weakness of an old gallant, &c., and some notion will be conceived of these four acts, not very closely bound together. Still some of the episodes are amusing. At a grand evening reception in *Gilberte's* drawing-room, an old gentleman, perfectly well dressed, gentleman-like in appearance, enters, salutes like a member of fashionable society, takes his seat, does not speak a word, and at the end of ten minutes rises, again bows profoundly, and then formally takes his departure, going through the whole pantomime so well as to cause much laughter. Another hit is the character of the young *M. D'Orbecca*, the husband of the mischief-maker. His specialty is to conduct the cotillon at dancing-parties. Once in the exercise of that mission, nothing else interests him. He waltzes, polkas, or mazurkas, in pursuing a rival, in speaking to a third party, in fact, incessantly. When he has no longer a partner to turn, he revolves on his own axis, he is perfectly happy, for his conscience satisfies him that he is accomplishing a great social function, a priesthood! The part of the eternal waltzer is amusingly played by M. Andrieu. The whole work is richly put on the stage and acted with great talent by MM. Pujol, Landrol, Ravel, Lesueur, and Mme. Fromentin, Mlle. Angelo, and Mlle. Delaporte. This last, who is at present on leave from the Russian capital, is stouter than when formerly in Paris, but she is a charming, natural, and elegant depicter of innocent young women. Her success was undoubted, and during the month she has to stay in Paris she will certainly attract crowded houses. When she departs in all probability Mlle. Pierson will take the part.

INTERESTING CASE.

A MOTHER RECOVERS HER FIVE CHILDREN UNDER A DECREE OF DIVORCE ISSUED BY A SCOTCH COURT.

A most interesting case, and one rarely equaled in the courts of this country, was decided in Worcester, on Friday afternoon, by Chief Justice Gray, of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. The case was founded on a writ of habeas corpus, brought by Mrs. Mary S. Symington, to recover the custody of her five minor children from their father. From the history of the case it is developed as follows: Andrew James Symington was a manufacturer of muslins in Scotland, a man of wealth, culture, and refinement, a writer for magazines, and holding a good social position. His wife was the pet daughter of a prominent physician in the north of Scotland, and the equal of her husband in social position and mental culture. They were married in 1860, and for several years the course of their married life ran smoothly. Five children were born to them, the eldest of whom is now eleven, and the youngest four years of age. At length Mrs. Symington discovered an improper intimacy existing between her husband and a nursery-maid, and an estrangement ensued. After vain endeavors to regain the faith of her husband, she sought a divorce in the Scotch Court of Sessions. A single Judge denied her suit, but she carried it to the full bench, which, in 1871, granted her a full divorce and custody of her children, with alimony of £800 per annum. Just before the issue of the decree, the husband fled to this country, taking the children with him, and leaving his counsel to appeal his case from the Court of Sessions to the House of Lords, where it is still pending. The wife was for a long time ignorant of the place of concealment of her husband; but recently discovering his place of residence, she came to this country, and, by the aid of a New-York detective, found him living with the children in Williamstown, Mass. She went to Worcester about two weeks ago, and made application, through Messrs. Hoar and Verry, her counsel, to the Supreme Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, to recover the custody of her children under the decree of divorce in the Scotch court. The parties were brought to Worcester, and, in view of the gravity of the case and the financial ability of the respondent to command assistance in another escape, the children were placed in the family of Mr. Hare, keeper of the jail. Messrs. Staples and Goulding appeared as counsel for Mr. Symington, and offered evidence to show that the wife is not a proper custodian of the children. She is accused of habits of opium-eating and the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, and of immorality. Many letters which have passed between the parties were read in court, indicating not only the former harmony of their domestic circle, but also the culture and refinement of the writers. During the reading Mr. Verry was too much affected to proceed, the Judge wept, and the throng of spectators was visibly and tearfully affected. An attempt was made by the respondent to postpone the decision, in hope of a compromise, and his counsel suggested the placing of the children in the custody of President Chadbourne, of Williams College, pending his attempt at settlement, but the wife declared that while she would be delighted to have their former relations restored, her experience of his promises had been too painful to warrant her in acceding to his proposal. Both parties were deeply affected and manifested a tender attachment to the children. After a full hearing of the evidence and arguments, the court decided in favor of the right of the petitioner and ordered the children to be restored to her. A large gathering of the Bar and spectators attended the hearing, and their sympathies were generally with the petitioner. The case was a novel one, requiring, as it did, of the court a judgment in some measure of the rulings of a foreign court, and it is possible that some points may yet be raised which will reopen it before the full bench.

LOVE ON THE YELLOWSTONE.

From the Montana Avant Courier.

One of Gallatin's fair daughters, while returning from Wonderland, stopped with her companions at a Yellowstone ranch. They had been there scarcely an hour when one of the proprietors gained the ear of our heroine, and informed her that hard by was one of the finest, largest, and best raspberry patches he ever saw or heard tell of. "Why, they could just scoop them up," &c. He urged upon her the necessity of the berries being plucked immediately, as they were dead ripe, millions of them. She was delighted at the prospect of going for the berries, but when she ascertained that our hero was bent on acting as guide, then her ardor became dampened. However, they started.

We bid adieu to any further description of this novel love scene, as now follows the conversation in which a mountaineer wooed a former city belle, whom two hours before he had never seen, showing the absurdity of the old "faint heart" and "fair lady" business.

"Say, do you see them fences?"

"Oh, yes; they are nice fences."

"Well, them fences is ourn."

"Whose?"

"My pard's and mine—half is mine and half is his'n, and those fields is ourn, too, and the house, and stock, and chickens, and mortgage, and all on the ranch is ourn—half is mine and half is his'n."

"Ah, indeed!"

"Yes—and you don't know how much we got in the bank besides, and if I was to get a wife you bet I'd get more than half. And I suppose you don't know that I am the best hunter and guide in the Rocky Mountains? Well, I am, and what is more I have enough quartz to buy out all the postoffices in Montana and pay for running them besides. Why, I have a fortune just in one mine alone. The boys tell me its a brass mine, but it ain't brass it's gold, sure, and if it aint that it's good quartz, anyhow, and don't—don't you think I ought to get married?"

"Most assuredly I do. A young man possessing your wealth and good looks should not hesitate a moment about entering into matrimony. I am surprised to think you are still single. Are you?"

"Well, yes, I suppose so. But say, do you see them granaries? Well, I just have enough grain over yonder to last two years, and so you see I can stand off the grasshoppers one year anyhow. And you needn't be afraid of Injuns up here; they don't come this high up—and say, don't you want to marry me? There, now."

"Oh, Sir, why—why this is so unexpected, you know, and besides, I—I should deem it my duty to inform you that I am engaged to be married to a gentleman in the States. I regret that your affections are not bestowed on some young lady who is heart-free. Please do not refer to the subject again."

"Well, I wouldn't have done so now, only I heard as how you didn't talk pretty to a nice got-up Bozeman chap, and told him you didn't want to marry him nohow, and I supposed after that I stood a good show of catching you myself. And—and (raising his voice) there's the raspberry patch over there, and come to think of it—I don't think they are as thick now as they used to be."

JUDGE McKEAN'S CHARGE.

The Salt Lake *Herald*, which speaks for the Mormons, in its issue of Oct. 10, says: "It must be said in truth (and Judge McKean himself should have so stated in his charge to the Grand Jury) that most of the acts from which he quoted to show a disregard of law by the people of Utah have long since been repealed; perhaps hardly one of them now exists; that they were originally enacted, like those regulating the control of the water of certain districts for the public benefit, to secure equality of rights and [illegible] by private parties. That few complaints have ever been made of injustice in regard to these points is the best evidence that such public trusts were on the whole fairly and honestly exercised. Judge McKean must have been familiar with these facts, or he could have ascertained them by a little practical investigation of the subject."

BROWN, THE MIND-READER.

EXPERIMENTS BEFORE THE PROFESSORS OF THE SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

On Monday afternoon, says a New-Haven paper, Mr. J. R. Brown, the "Mind-reader," met, by appointment, a number of gentlemen in the philosophical lecture-room of North Sheffield Hall, for the purpose of exhibiting the peculiar faculty possessed by him of receiving impressions from the minds of others, under certain conditions. There were present, during part or all of the experiments, Profs. Thacher, Wright, Wheeler, Fisher, Brewer, Lyman, Marsh, Walker, Whitney, Johnson, Norton and Clark, Ex-President Woolsey, Tutors Phelps and Thacher, Mr. Thacher, (a relative of Prof. Thacher,) and three or four ladies. Nine experiments were tried, seven of which were entirely successful, and the other two nearly so, in one of them entire success being impossible. Notes were taken by Prof. Brewer of each experiment at the time. The details are as follows:

Experiment 1.—Prof. Brewer passed from the lecture-room, through the hall, (out of which open five doors and two stairways,) into another room, and from this into another, where he placed on a theodolite in a corner a small article taken from his pocket. He then went into the hall by another door, then up stairs, then back through the two rooms, then down stairs, and then returned to the lecture-room, where Mr. Brown, blindfolded, first took hold of Mr. Brewer's left hand in his own right, and then, after briefly placing his other hand on Mr. Brewer's forehead, and bringing Mr. Brewer's hand to his own forehead, apparently to establish mental connection, suddenly started off, leading him at a rapid pace, through the hall and the two rooms mentioned, directly to the article on the theodolite, designating it as the object sought. There was not the slightest hesitation as to which room to enter of the many opening into the hall, nor as to the part of the room where the object was placed, and no one but Mr. Brewer knew what the article was. It was a pocket tape-measure in brass case, which, as it lay on the object end of the telescope of the theodolite, appeared to be a part of that instrument.

Experiment 2.—Mr. Brown went with Prof. Lyman into another room, and while he was absent President Woolsey concealed a coin beneath a book in a pile of books at the end of a lecture-table. Then going to the room where Mr. Brown was, Mr. Brown, blindfolded, led him rapidly to the lecture-room, and, after trying one or two other places, went to the vicinity of the books, bending over them, passing repeatedly from one side of the table to the other, then going elsewhere, but quickly returning to the same spot, as if particularly attracted there, yet without actually finding the coin while with President Woolsey. He then asked to try some one else who knew where the article was. Putting himself *en rapport* with Prof. Whitney, he led him directly to the spot, and found the coin under the books. It should be observed that in these experiments the person led is required to keep his mind intently on the article, and on the place where he has concealed it.

Experiment 3.—Mr. Brown again went out. (He left each time in company with Prof. Lyman.) Then Prof. Fisher took a pencil-case and gave it to Prof. Johnson and likewise left. Prof. Johnson gave it to Prof. Thacher, and left the room also. Then Prof. Thacher concealed it on the edge of a blackboard and took his seat among the persons in the room. The last two who had gone out were recalled and took seats in different places. Then Mr. Brown (blindfolded as before) led in Prof. Fisher from another room and took him to Prof. Walker, then took Prof. Walker to Prof. Johnson, and him in turn to Prof. Thacher. In two of these cases he first led the person to the gentleman next to the right one, and when told he was wrong, immediately designated the right person. In one of these cases the person led said the mistake was his own, as he had inadvertently fixed his mind on the wrong individual. With Prof. Thacher he failed to find the pencil, although, as in the second experiment, he returned often to the spot and closely searched the vicinity, seemingly attracted toward it, and oscillating first to one side and then the other, like a needle near a magnet. Requesting, then, to try with some other person who knew what and where the article was, he led Mr. Thacher directly to the right spot, and found the pencil-case.

Experiment 4.—An alphabet was written with chalk on a blackboard. When Mr. Brown was out of the room, Prof. Marsh wrote the word "Bone" on a slip of paper, and handed it to another person. Mr. Brown returning, was blindfolded, and taking Prof. Marsh's hand, immediately pointed to the four letters in succession.

Experiment 5.—Mr. Thacher was to "think of a pain" in some definite part of his body. Mr. Brown seemed at first to find much difficulty in locating the supposed pain, but at length designated a spot just under the right nostril. The right nostril itself was the locality intended by Mr. Thacher.

Experiment 6.—One end of a copper wire twenty and one-half feet long was held by Prof. Lyman, the other by Mr. Brown, the wire being slack. Mr. Brown (blindfolded, as in all cases,) after turning for a moment to a person seated near by, went straight to a spot beneath the object on which Mr. Lyman had fixed his thought, which was the clock, in a high and (to Mr. Brown) inaccessible position. What he did find was an article on a shelf within reach, and a few feet directly beneath the clock.

Experiment 7.—Mr. Brown left the room. An inkstand was placed in a certain position on the lecture-table. Prof. Fisher, Prof. Wright, and Tutor Phelps took hold of one end of the wire before mentioned, and Mr. Brown, blindfolded, of the other end. Very soon, and without mistake, he found the inkstand, having passed around the end of the table, which was then between him and the three gentlemen, the wire being slack and partly on the floor.

Experiment 8.—Mr. Brown was blindfolded, not only with the bandage previously used, (thick and sufficient of itself,) but two handkerchiefs in addition. He then repeated the spelling experiment. With Prof. Fisher the word "Halls" was spelled, which Prof. Fisher had previously written and handed to Prof. Lyman on a slip of paper folded. The only mistake was that when he had indicated the third letter he said, "That is all." When told there were more he correctly pointed out the other two.

Experiment 9.—With Prof. Thacher, he, in the same way, spelled "Enke," the name of Prof. Thacher's landlord in Berlin many years ago. This was done correctly, but more slowly than in the other cases. In each case the person was to fix not only his thought, but his eye, on each letter in succession.

These nine experiments, interspersed with conversation, occupied an hour and forty minutes. It is believed that all present considered the experiments performed with perfect fairness and honesty. Mr. Brown promised nothing that he did not successfully perform. His bearing was modest and entirely unpretending.

In the evening, at the house of Prof. Lyman, a few experiments were tried, which were in some respects more striking than those of the afternoon, especially in the celerity and energetic accuracy of their performance. Blindfolded as before, he led a member of the family directly to a particular book in a remote part of the parlor. This was the object really thought of. He also designated correctly a particular picture thought of by another person, as the leaves of the album containing it were turned over. A son of Prof. Lyman, who had fixed his thought on a milk-pitcher standing among the other dishes on the tea-table in the dining-room, Mr. Brown led, almost on a run, from the parlor, through the hall, into the dining-room, and placed his hand instantly on the pitcher, without the least hesitation, or touching any other article. There were four other directions in which he might have gone in coming from the parlor, instead of into the dining-room. Immediately afterward (blindfolded as before) he rushed the same person, almost with violence, out of the parlor, through the hall, up stairs to a landing out of which opened six rooms, all with the doors wide open, and without stopping an instant, went directly into one of the rooms and straight to the bureau, designating correctly the second drawer as the place where the article thought of was hid, which was a visiting card placed there before tea for the purpose. The gas was not lighted at the time in the upper hall, nor in any of the chambers, and the room in question was quite dark, the little light reflected up from the lower hall but dimly lighting the upper hall; yet there was no stumbling, (except once, accidentally, in the rapid running up stairs,) and no hesitation in going to the bureau in the dark room, though the person was rather dragged than led to the spot. These four experiments occupied not more than ten or fifteen minutes in all.

In all the experiments the quickness and energy of Mr. Brown's movements were particularly noticeable, as well as his ability to move thus rapidly, while blindfolded, among persons, furniture, up and down steps, &c., without stumbling or collision. After some of the experiments he was in a state of perspiration, and seemed considerably exhausted.

THE DUTY OF HONEST MEN.

From the Ogdensburg Journal.

The Democratic Party is heartily ashamed of its record for the past twenty years. The Administration of John A. Dix is faultless. Democracy is, therefore, left to drift on an open sea of idle speculation, without chart, compass, or helm. "Gov. Kellogg" and a "third term" are all the Democracy have to rely upon to swindle themselves into a position where they can repeat their former transactions by robbing the people of all that the Republican Party has been able to save by two years of wise financiering and close economy. If the millions virtually stolen from the tax-payers of the State during the four years the Democracy were in power had been used in the construction of some public work of necessity or utility, the people would have something to show for their money. But such is not the case. The plunder went directly into their pockets. And these same men, whose ranks have been thinned by absentees who are either in prison or fugitives from justice in foreign countries, have the hardihood to ask the people—even to ask honest Democrats whom these rascals have disgraced—to again intrust them with the administration of the State Government. No Republican will, and no honest Democrat should, listen for a moment to so brazen a proposition. Republicans, and all honest Democrats not blinded by party prejudice, should unite to prevent the Tammany Ring of New-York City from securing control of the State Government. And Democrats in the rural districts should be the first to protest against the consummation of such a disgrace. This Fall we are to elect State officers and members of Congress, and Democratic papers talk of a third term and Julius Cæsar. When, two years hence, we come to elect a President, they will probably find it convenient to discuss some other subject foreign to the business in hand.

THE FRENCH EXECUTIVE.

THE RURAL LIFE OF MARSHAL MacMAHON.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing under date of Oct. 1, says: Tourists now visiting Paris might pleasantly obtain a glimpse of rural life in running down to Château Renaud. This town is about twenty miles south of Fontainebleau, and lies in a well wooded well-watered, and undulating country between the Loire, where it sweeps in a bow from Gien to Orleans, and the Yonne. The streams giving animation to the landscape, are tributaries of the brawling Loire. Passing from Fontainebleau through Montargis to Chateau Renaud, the scenery, as one advances toward the last named place, might seem prosaic. But entering the district of Le Gatinais, of which Chateau Renaud is the central town, from Lower Burgundy, one feels as if one aproached the Delectable Mountains. Brooks well stocked with fish, game covers, goodly patches of vineyards, fat meadows, fatter gardens, and rocky eminences, often castle-crowned, at once satisfy the love of the picturesque and the tourist's hankering after the flesh-pots. The beauties of this favored district are not sufficiently striking to bring a mob of tourists to the inns of Château Renaud, Montargis, and Nemours. The Gatinais befits persons fond of their own company, and would be found slow by those who are not. Just now a cattle show gives animation to a usually quiet town, and the presence of Marshal MacMahon and his family at La Forêt draws attention to the neighborhood. The beeves of the Nivernais are scarcely less renowned than those of Normandy. Some fine specimens are exhibited at Château Renaud. These cattle are generally fed in rich bottoms, the uplands being given over to vines and arboriculture. Sologne, the ill-favored, which lies on the far side of the Loire, is rich in bees and bantam fowl. The Comte De Chambord's steward exhibits golden and silver pheasants. Horseflesh does not about here do credit to the agriculturists. The animals on show are generally weedy, and of badly mixed races. Peasants in the Gatinais trust chiefly to spade labor, which for small freeholders who have nothing else to do than coax their ground to yield crops, pays better than the plow. Nothing contributes more handsomely to the Château Renaud Agricultural Show than the poultry yard. The fowls, in point of beauty or eccentricity of build, would not delight amateurs, but they easily take flesh and are good layers. It is in France a time-honored axiom that where "Chickens well feather foxes will there gather." Whether the fox still flourishes in the Gatinais I am unable to say. But a few hundred years ago this vermin must have abounded there. The roots of half the genealogical trees of the district sprung from fox-exterminating Nimrods. Wherever there is much wood in France property is not subdivided into infinitely small estates. About Montargis there is a good deal of forest, and as a consequence well-stocked preserves. Marshal MacMahon's priestly education (he was a sixteenth child in a family of seventeen, and, not being particularly brilliant, destined up to his fifteenth year to the Church) does not prevent him from being a keen sportsman. He can, and does, indulge to his heart's content in shooting on the estate of La Forêt, of which his wife is, with three members of the Castries family, a coproprietor. The different owners of the estate, with their respective heirs, all live together in Summer in the château, which is a roomy old-fashioned mansion, of pink brick, faced with hewn granite, and surrounded with dried-up ditches, now turned to account by the farmer to whom the homestead and park are let. An English duke, I am afraid, would thank heaven that he was not a French one if he saw the neglected château in which the ducal families of Magenta, De Castries, and D'Harcourt dwell together in the closest unity. The avenue—once upon a time reserved for gala carriages—is now a by-way leading to the several farms into which the La Forêt estate was divided on the death of the late Duchess de Castries, who inherited from a member of the Band Noire. The stables are devoid of hunting stud, the ancient kennel is converted into a hen-roost, and the Marshal's dogs, which are well trained, but not numerous, housed in a shed constructed for them. The peasants about Montargis have not yet realized that it is the Septennate in person who, unaccompanied by game-keeper, beats the woods about for game, smoking a well-seasoned pipe as he trudges along. Nothing has been changed since, as Col. MacMahon, the actual head of the Executive, came to woo a daughter of the Duc De Castries, who passed two months in the year at La Forêt, and the other ten in a conventual school. The Marshal goes on wearing a corduroy suit, which, like its wearer, has seen good service, and may yet see more. He carries his luncheon in his game-bag, and when hungry drops into some inn whose bush promises a glass of cheap wine to the thirsty wayfarer. There he takes his repast in the common room, carving his food with a pocket-knife, the point of which does service as a fork. The Marshal is au fait with agricultural topics, and is sometimes consulted by peasants coming across him in the country inns as to cures for rinderpest and other cattle diseases. There is no omnibus or diligence from Château Renaud to La Forêt. But the innkeepers of the former place can always on market days find a peasant willing to take, for a few francs, the tourist in his cart or carriole to Montcresson, the village clustering around the avenue entrance of the ducal château. Montcresson is very prettily situated. It boasts of an inn, very homely but cheap, a couple of wine-shops, and an old church, which is in a few weeks hence to be adorned with copies of Italian paintings taken from the gallery organized by M. Charles Blanc, and dispersed by the actual director of fine arts. The De Castries have no family pew. A long line of rush-bottomed *prie dieu* chairs in the nave bear on their deal heads little cardboards, on which are written in the village schoolmaster's round hand, the names of the illustrious occupants of the château.

Below the church lies a beautiful vale. Brooks running noisily through it now glint in the sun, and now loiter under mantling cresses. This valley is in Winter frequented by snipe and other game fond of irrigated meadows. Montcresson is a thoroughly rural place. Its chief trade is in cheap wine, game, feathered and four-footed, and poultry. It is a place where a young painter in search of fresh fields and pastures new, and not afraid of trusting to his legs, might pass a few days advantageously.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

Yesterday, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, Sept. 29, the *affaire Duc* was begun and finished. It may be remembered that M. Duc is a physician, not without repute, who, on the 16th of July, shot his wife. The case, when opened, showed a mean, and scandalous, and miserable story. In 1860 the doctor was called to attend a Mme. Boulanger, who lived separate from her husband, "and presented," said the Judge, "a wretched example to her daughter." Duc fell in love with that daughter and married her. For twelve years they dwelt happily together, with two children. In 1872 M. Duc, who led a very studious life, perceived a great change in his home. Mme. Duc became cold in manner, and careless of household matters. Hence jealousy and alarm. One day Duc strikes her, by accident he says, and the wife immediately seeks comfort at her mother's house, vowing never to return. But return she does, all the same. Then a dismissed servant betrays her, handing to the husband a shameless letter she had intercepted. This first offense is forgiven for the children's sake. But again and again suspicious matter rises, until at length another servant takes pity on the injured husband—if pity it is that would give a man the certainty of shame and misery. From that interview Duc goes to the Place du Palais Royal, meets his wife, forces her to come home with him, and then shoots her. She recovers, and writes a letter to some man she had "met in the street;" the very day after the attempt. She thanks the man for a serenade, and says she was born to be *incomprise*. This, with the ball still unextracted! Yesterday she appeared in court, very elegantly dressed, looking quite calm, and listening with no visible emotion to her husband, the prisoner's, sobs. She is a good-looking woman, tall, pale, frowning rather, and with thin lips; not the creature to be carried away by passion, but the willing slave of a mind diseased. The story was told without dispute, the jury deliberated, and a crowded audience gave applause when they brought in a verdict of not guilty.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon. Rufus S. Frost has formally accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Massachusetts. In his letter he says:

"As a merchant of Boston and identified with its business and prosperity for many years, if called upon to represent one of its great mercantile districts, I should deem it an essential part of my duty to do all in my power to protect and advance the commercial interests of the city and State. The continued disturbances at the South, the interference with elections and the murders of colored citizens, serve to warn the loyal people of the whole country of the necessity of continuing the legislative as well as the executive branch of the Government in the keeping and hands of men who will protect to the utmost the rights of every American citizen. I am in full accord and sympathy with the declared principles and legislation of the Republican Party upon the great question of home industry. The financial question is one which, in my judgment, should receive the earliest attention of national legislators, and the prosperity of the whole country requires that there should be not only no inflation of the currency, but, on the contrary, the earliest possible return to the recognized standard of the whole world, the specie standard. I am unequivocally committed to a legislative policy which shall lead to the correction of all official abuses, which shall scan with the closest scrutiny all appropriations of the people's money, and which looks to the most economical and efficient administration of every department of the Government. It is by promoting these great ends that our country is to make that solid and substantial progress which will be seen in an enlarged material prosperity, and in the increased happiness of our whole people. If the voters in the Fourth District, approving the action of your convention, shall choose me as their Representative in the next Congress, it will be my endeavor to carry out in vigorous good faith and to the best of my ability, the line of policy here indicated."

A CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.

Pianos must be high-priced in Colorado, or lounges and lots very low. [illegible]

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

BY PROF. F. A. P. BARNARD.

RADIATION A POWER OF REPULSION.

In an article published among these scientific notes, about two months ago, some account was given of the various phenomena of attraction and repulsion, observed by Mr. Crookes, of London, to take place when delicately suspended light bodies are exposed to the influence of radiation from larger bodies when colder or hotter than themselves. The very ingenious explanation of these phenomena offered by Prof. Osborne Reynolds, of Manchester, which attributes them to the exchange of active energy between the suspended bodies and the molecules of vapor or gas which surround them, and which, according to the Kinetic theory of gases, must always be impingeing upon them upon every side, was also given in the same article. Prof. Reynolds' theory was presented to the Royal Society in June. Very soon after its presentation, Mr. Crookes took the opportunity afforded by a lecture before the London Physical Society to call in question its correctness, and to show experimentally that the same phenomena occur under conditions to which the explanation of Prof. Reynolds will not apply. This explanation, it will be remembered, is founded on the supposition that, in the approximate vacuum in which the light bodies are suspended, there remains a trace of condensable vapor; and it would require that the phenomena should fail, or should be much less conspicuous, in case there should remain in the vessel only dry air. In a vacuum absolutely perfect, moreover, they should not appear at all. It contributed to the probability of the explanation that in the cases considered by Prof. Reynolds watery vapor was known to be really present, the vacuum having been formed by expelling the air from the apparatus employed by means of steam.

Mr. Crookes, however, in his more recent lecture, demonstrated that the best effects are produced when, first, the vacuum is made as nearly perfect as possible; and when, secondly, the most effectual means have been taken to exclude condensable vapor of every kind. He went even further than this, and proved that luminous radiation without heat will produce the same visible effects upon the suspended bodies as radiant heat without light.

Mr. Crookes effected his exhaustions by means of a Sprengel pump, a modification of a pump first employed by Geissler, about ten years ago, for exhausting the tubes known by his name. This pump is without valves, and is operated by the fall of a body of mercury from a higher to a lower level, through a long vertical tube, connected near the top with the apparatus to be exhausted. The mercury descending, carries with it the air of the apparatus, which is imprisoned between successive portions of the broken column. The operation may be maintained for any length of time, by transferring mercury from the lower reservoir to the upper. In the pump used by Mr. Crookes there is interposed between the exhausting column and the vessel to be exhausted, a chamber exposing a considerable surface of concentrated sulphuric acid, which effectually absorbs all the watery vapor present. There are no joints which are not hermetically closed. Connections between the pump and the apparatus under experiment are made by means of glass tubes joined by fusion. A barometer gauge attached to the pump enables the experimenter to observe the degree of exhaustion; and side by side with this, dipping into the same mercurial cistern, is an ordinary barometer, a single scale serving for both. The difference between the two columns measure the elasticity of the air remaining in the apparatus. When the two columns stand at exactly the same point on the scale the exhaustion is complete. Mr. Crookes has carried the operation so far that the closest observation could not detect any appreciable difference. And as a further test of the perfection of the vacuum secured, he has employed an electrical induction apparatus to pass a spark from time to time between two wires fused into and passing through the walls of a tube forming part of the vacuum, the points of the wires being separated only by one-quarter of an inch. The cessation of the spark indicates a vacuum practically perfect, and he has frequently continued the exhaustion till the spark has ceased.

The light bodies employed by Mr. Crookes in these experiments have been simple pendulums, or light needles, or balances, suspended horizontally by silk or glass fibres, (like those described in the former article on this subject in these notes,) or supported upon points. The extremities of the balances have been armed with a variety of substances, varying in density from wood-pith to platinum. The phenomena observed have been in all cases the same in kind; heat apparently repelling, and cold apparently attracting, all the bodies used; but the degree of exhaustion at which these effects began to appear were very different with different substances. Before exhaustion the light body was invariably attracted, instead of being repelled, by the approach of a source of heat, while the presentation of a mass of ice produced movements of a contrary character. These effects manifested themselves less and less conspicuously as the exhaustion proceeded, till at a certain point they ceased altogether, and the needle or the pendulum remained insensible equally to heat and to cold. This point is called by Mr. Crookes the neutral point; since after carrying the exhaustion further, the previously observed effects are recorded, and repulsion appears where attraction had been observed before, and *vice versa*. The sensitiveness also increases with the approach to a vacuum, till at length the radiation from the finger is sufficient to send off the needle through an arc of 90°.

The position of the neutral point on the barometric scale differs with different substances, standing always nearer to a vacuum in proportion as the density of the substances is greater; but varying also for the same substance according to the extent of surface exposed by it to radiation in proportion to the mass. Thus, a flat disk of platinum foil has a lower neutral point than the same mass of metal in the form of a sphere. An interesting experiment illustrating these differences was shown by Mr. Crookes, by means of an apparatus containing two equal and similar needles, similarly suspended, but armed the one with pith and the other with platinum. The exhaustion had been carried so as to be above the neutral point for the first, but below it for the second; and the needles when at rest stood end to end, so that the influence of the same source of heat or cold might fall at once on the two adjacent extremities. A warm body promptly repelled the pith and attracted the platinum at the same time.

The most remarkable of these experiments, however, were those in which the rays of the different colors of the prismatic spectrum were thrown successively upon the suspended needle, screens being interposed so as to prevent the passage of more than one color at a time. Repulsion took place under the radiation of every color, but was stronger under the red than under the violet. Mr. Crookes believes that this is to be accounted for, not so much from the difference of radiation in kind at the two extremities of the spectrum as from the greater concentration of energy at the end of the least refrangible rays, and the wider diffusion of the others. It is not owing to the presence of a small amount of heat simply in the red [illegible] in the violet [illegible] further progress of the investigation it was made to appear that the repellant effect may be produced by radiant light alone, when all radiant heat has been intercepted. In fact, if, while the violet light is falling on the needle, a plate of crystalline alum, which has the property of cutting off the heat rays, be interposed between the prism and the apparatus, the repulsion continues undiminished; while if a cell containing solution of iodine in sulphide of carbon, which arrests light altogether, but permits the rays of dark heat to pass freely, be substituted for the alum, the needle ceases to be repelled. Again, if the rays of invisible heat beyond the red be thrown upon the needle, the interposition of the iodine solution scarcely affects the action appreciably, while the alum very largely reduces it, and the alum and the iodine together destroy it entirely.

These effects cannot be explained on the theory of Prof. Osborne Reynolds, whether we suppose them derived from the molecular energy either of vapor or of air. Vapor is rigorously excluded; and it is inconceivable that the residual air of a Sprenzel vacuum should be capable, under the influence of the slight warmth of the finger, of instantly overcoming the inertia of a suspended mass weighing twenty or thirty grains. It is, moreover, at variance with this theory that the neutral point, as Mr. Crookes calls it, is nearer to the vacuum for heavy substances, like platinum, than for light ones, like pith; whereas, if the motions are produced by the reactions of gaseous molecules, a larger number of these reactions should be required to move the heavy than the light body; or, in other words, the neutral point should be lower for the former than for the latter. But the fact, which is entirely conclusive against this hypothesis, is that the hypothesis fails to account for the movements when they occur under the influence of radiant light only, and in the absence of heat.

Three other modes of explanation present themselves. First, the observed effects may be due to currents in the residual air. The seeming attractions which take place below the neutral point are plausibly attributed to such currents; but if this is a correct view, it is not easy to understand how a precisely opposite result can be due to the operation of the same cause when the vacuum is more nearly perfect. And there remains still, as in the last case, the unanswerable objection that currents are not produced by luminous rays, but only by those of heat. Secondly, the movements may be owing to disturbance of electrical equilibrium. This, which seemed originally to be the most probable hypothesis, has been subjected by Mr. Crookes to a very severe experimental examination. He employed all the most delicate tests for the purpose of detecting electricity, if present, and he used the most effectual means for destroying the insulation of every part of the apparatus, interior as well as exterior; still, under all these varying conditions, the phenomena continued to occur, and the unavoidable conclusion was at length reached that they could not be electrical. There remained only the alternative to ascribe them to the influence of radiation. But in what manner radiation should act to produce so remarkable a mechanical effect is at present difficult to conceive. Mr. Crookes suggests that the action is simply the impact of the ethereal waves; but this is to suppose that a substance which has no appreciable density can impart instantaneously a considerable living force to a very appreciable mass. He, however, disclaims this as his theory, and offers it only as a suggestion, remarking very justly that theory is of little consequence, but that facts in this, as in every inquiry, are what it is essential to discover.

It is difficult to avoid reasoning from the experimental results obtained by Mr. Crookes to the apparently similar phenomena observed on so grand a scale in the tails of comets. Physicists are now pretty well agreed in attributing the development of these voluminous appendages of the erratic bodies which sometimes visit our solar system, to a force of repulsion proceeding from the sun. But such a force Mr. Crookes seems to have discovered in the sun's ordinary radiation. It is possible, therefore, that this doctrine may soon become a recognized part of celestial physics.

MOLLER'S NEW DIATOM SLIDE.

In the study of diatoms every microscopist knows how slow is the process of comparison when varieties nearly resembling each other are to be distinguished. Mr. J. Moller, of Holstein, near Hamburg, astonished the world some six or seven years ago by the production of what he called diatom type-plates, in which these microscopic objects, many of them quite invisible, and few more than barely visible to the naked eye, were arranged in perfectly regular groups according to their orders, families, and genera to the number of several hundred upon a single slide. One of these, in the possession of the writer of this article, embraces 860 different diatoms. Mr. Moller, however, seems not to have been content with these achievements. Though the diatoms are on the plate, their names have to be sought in the catalogue. He has, therefore, commenced the preparation of a new series of type-plates upon a different plan. In these each diatom is inclosed in a transparent circle upon a dark ground. On this dark ground beneath each circle is inscribed the name of the inclosed diatom and the name of the authority by whom it was first described. In the plates issued thus far, only eighty diatoms are mounted together; but these eighty are all included within a space about one-sixth of an inch square. The dark ground, with the transparent circles or cells, is prepared, of course, by photography, being reduced in the camera from a large pattern on paper. But the delicacy of the operation of arranging the objects in the circles can only be appreciated by one who has himself attempted to handle diatoms. These cannot be separately distinguished without a pretty strong magnifying lens; and they can only be taken up upon the point of a hair. To lay one down in proper position in a group, without disturbing those laid down previously, is also an operation requiring the most consummate skill and the most perfect steadiness of hand. Mr. Moller has had no competitor or rival in the particular line which he has chosen. Other microscopic experts have amused themselves with preparing fancy combinations of similar objects, each embracing but a comparatively small number; but Mr. Moller has attempted, and attempted successfully, something immensely more difficult; having at the same time in view a practically useful end. All the devotees of this beautiful department of microscopic investigation are indebted to him for a very substantial service.

WOOD-SAWING BY A WHITE HOT WIRE.

The Abbé Moigno, in a recent number of his periodical, entitled *Les Mondes*, describes an invention which, he says, has recently been patented by Mr. George Robinson, of New-York, for sawing wood by an entirely new, and what seems a sufficiently odd process. Since it originated here it ought to be no novelty to our readers; but since it is such to us we give it the benefit of this notice. The process consists in substituting instead of the saw a platinum wire, heated white-hot by means of an electric current. The wire receives the same reciprocating motion which is commonly given to the saw, and thus burns its way through the wood. It is practicable, according to the inventor, not only to cut logs into planks or heavier forms of lumber by this means, but also to give curvature to the cut, and to produce fantastic forms of every description, since the saw, being without breadth, adapts itself to such purposes better even than the band or ribbon saws. Inasmuch as the wire burns its way instead of cutting, it leaves the surface of the wood charred; but this is an effect entirely superficial, and occasions no injury to the material. It would seem as if, however, there were an important question of economy here to be settled, and we shall wait before pronouncing an opinion on this application till we hear from it further.

THE LAST SOLAR NEWS.

PHENOMENA OF THE SUN'S ATMOSPHERE.

From the London Spectator, Oct. 3.

Nothing is more curious than to note the tendency of physical science to dissipate the popular notion of solidity as a measure of strength. In fact, modern physics seem to bring us back to the most attenuated forms of matter as the real reservoirs of force—forms so attenuated as to bear a close analogy to that most tenuous of all forms of life, mind itself, in which so many new dispositions and economies of force originate. The new number of the *Cornhill Magazine* has a very interesting paper, probably from the pen of a distinguished English astronomer of almost boundless literary activity, on the new solar theory of an American astronomer, to which he adds a confirmatory suggestion of his own as to the source of the solar spots. The theory itself is due to Prof. Young, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, United States, and accounts for certain phenomena visible in the solar atmosphere on the hypothesis that the sun is really a bubble, whose interior consists of gases—hydrogen and others chiefly metallic—at temperatures so high as to be hardly conceivable by us, which gases are condensed into metallic clouds and molten rain in the regions furthest from the central heat, while the explosions which send forth what are known as the "red prominences" are in that case due to the rushing of the compressed gases of the centre through these metallic rains and banks of metallic cloud. The curious observation which most powerfully suggested this theory of Dr. Young's is thus recorded by the writer in the new *Cornhill*:

"He was observing the edge of the sun in October, 1871, having his telescope (armed with a powerful spectroscope) directed upon a long, low-lying band of solar clouds. We say low-lying, but in point of fact, the upper side of the cloud-layer was fully 50,000 miles above the sun's surface, the lower side being not less than 20,000 miles above that surface. The cloud-layer was about 400,000 miles in length. Prof. Young was called away from his telescopic work for half an hour at a somewhat interesting epoch, for he had noticed that a bright rounded cloud was rapidly forming beneath the larger and quieter cloud-layer. In less than half an hour he returned, however, and then, to his amazement, he found that the great cloud had been litterally scattered into fragments by an explosion from beneath. The small rounded cloud had changed in shape, as if the explosion had taken place through it, and all that remained of the large cloud was a stream of ascending fragments, averaging about 3,000 miles in length and about 300 in breadth. Prof. Young watched the ascent of these fragments, (each of which, be it noted, had a surface largely exceeding that of the British Isles,) and he found that before vanishing (as by cooling) they reached a height of about 210,000 miles. Moreover, he timed their ascent, and from his time-measurements the present writer was able to demonstrate the surprising fact that the outrushing matter by which the great cloud had been rent to shreds must have crossed the sun's surface at a rate of at least 500 miles per second!"

Now, as the writer in the *Cornhill* remarks, there can be no violent explosive force which is not due to some kind of previous repression. The force with which gunpowder explodes is partly due to the repressive force of the chemical affinity which previously compressed into a very small space elements that, when liberated from each other's attraction, at once occupy a very large space; and partly to the artificial compression under which, in the barrels of guns and all similar instruments, the liberation takes place; and in the case of the sun, the containing shell, through which jets of glowing hydrogen and other gases constantly burst, may be, according to Prof. Young, a cloud-band of liquefied gas which descends on the sun in the shape of a torrent of metallic and other rains:

"The eruptions which are all the time occurring on the sun's surface," says Prof. Young, "almost compel the supposition that there is a crust of some kind which restrains the imprisoned gases, and through which they force their way with great violence. This crust may consist of a more or less continuous sheet of rain, not of water, of course, but of materials whose vapors are shown by means of the spectroscope to exist in the solar atmosphere, and whose condensation and combinations are supposed to furnish the solar heat. The continuous outflow of the solar heat is equivalent to the supply that would be developed by the condensation from steam to water of a layer about five feet thick over the whole surface of the sun per minute. As this tremendous rain descends, the velocity of the falling drops would be retarded by the resistance of the denser gases underneath, the drops would coalesce until continuous sheets would be formed, and the sheets would unite and form a sort of bottomless ocean resting upon the compressed vapors beneath, and pierced by innumerable ascending jets and bubbles. It would have nearly a constant depth in thickness, because it would re-evaporate at the bottom nearly as fast as it would grow by the descending rains above, though probably the thickness of this sheet would continually increase at some slow rate, and its whole diameter diminish. In other words, the sun, according to this view, is a gigantic bubble whose walls are gradually thickening and its diameter diminishing at a rate determined by its loss of heat. It differs, however, from ordinary bubbles in the fact that its skin is constantly penetrated by blasts and jets from within."

This view of the sun's composition would account for its exceeding tenuity—its density is, in spite of the enormous attraction of gravity due to its huge mass, hardly more than that of water—and the *Cornhill* writer shows that this view is in some respects curiously confirmed by the phenomena of the solar spots, which appear to be large openings, accompanied with signs of great agitation—cyclones, in fact—in the superficial regions of the sun, and these, he suggests, are due to showers of meteoric stones falling in the wake of some comet which goes very near the sun, and which, when encountering, and being checked by their collision with, the sun's atmosphere, have no longer sufficient velocity to carry them on in their orbit, and therefore fall into the sun, breaking through its bands of metallic cloud. For the grounds which suggest both Prof. Young's explanation of the constitution of the sun, and the writer's theory of the possible cause of the spots we must refer to the paper itself, which is as interesting as a novel. All we wish to call attention to here is the curious tenuity which physical science is more and more disposed to assign to the most powerful causes and conditions of physical change to be found in the universe. It is here suggested that the sun—and if our own sun, then, in all probability, almost all the fixed stars, which are known to be constituted in ways closely similar to our sun—are mere great envelopes of gas, bubbles of hydrogen, and metallic vapor, of which molten metal is the most solid, and burning hydrogen probably the most rarefied constituent; while the bodies which occasion the most violent changes in these central suns are the comets, whose extreme tenuity is so great that the earth is supposed more than once to have encountered one in her path without our knowing it. It is strange to conceive of the fields of space as sown with countless "bubbles" of this kind—which "bubbles," as far as science can tell us anything—are the magazines of all the forces with which man has any acquaintance. Nay, it is the very intensity of the forces which they contain which causes them to assume the character of bubbles. Heat, which appears to be—not perhaps the primitive force in these suns—but at all events, the characteristic form of forces, (for scientific men are still divided as to whether it is possible to refer back the heat given out by a sun to any other antecedent form of force such as the rush of meteoric bodies under the influence of gravity into the centre of attraction,) tends so powerfully to drive all material atoms apart, that condensation is only possible as heat diminishes—which is saying, in other words, that solidity is due to the loss of the most characteristic form of force, and that high attenuation is the necessary result of its greatest intensity. Indeed, Mr. Proctor has suggested that in the planetary world the same rule may be true. He regards Jupiter, which is a mass immensely greater than that of our earth, as being so much less dense because the central fire has not yet fully shrunk within a solid crust, so that in Jupiter, on Mr. Proctor's theory, there is a combination of the function of sun with that of planet. Nor is he indisposed to extend the same theory, though more on grounds of mere analogy, to the large and distant planets of Saturn and Uranus. Now, if this is a true view, the relatively slight density of the major planets is due to the more violent forces which are still working in them, while the high density of the earth and Mars must be traced to the more rapid or more nearly completed process of the radiation of their heat. Anyhow, the great solar reservoirs of vital forces are relatively vastly less "substantial" than the earth we live on; it is bubbles that govern the movements of all habitable planets; while solid worlds are fostered by the light and heat these bubbles give, and are swung through space by these irresistible conglomerates of gas and vapor.

Nor is it in relation to what we commonly call "matter" that physical science seems to magnify more and more that which seems to us utterly unsubstantial. The undulatory hypothesis of light assumes a medium which is not appreciable by the senses at all, which has neither inertia, nor of course weight, and yet which is described by Prof. Jevons as something truly adamantine—in [illegible] closer in texture, and more elastic than steel. Anything less solid in the common sense of the term—*i. e.*, less adapted to resist motion—than this assumed ether it is impossible to imagine; yet any condition more essential to us as the vehicle of all the forces by which our life is constituted cannot be conceived; nor in the scientific sense can anything more adamantine be imagined. Moreover the myriad "bubbles" which contain all the stored forces of the universe could not apparently feed even one poor planet with the blessings of their fiery rain, but for this invisible and imperceptible "somewhat" whose vibrations convey light and heat. That which to us is the next thing to nothingness, which we know only by inference and hypothesis, is, according to the most trustworthy judgment of science, the durable foundation out of which all life is built. Force generated in a bubble, and committed to the care of an agency which no sense can recognize, but which reason declares to be nearer the ideal adamant than anything which sense can perceive, is the pith and marrow of the whole visible universe, till at length it appears to issue in human thought, which is as inapprehensible to sense, and as much beyond the region of weights and scales as the imagined ether itself. To say that the mysteries of science are little short of those of faith, is to express with exceedingly little force the paradoxes to which science leads us. That bubbles should be the fountain of solidty, and that the infinite spaces of the universe should be firmly and closely welded together by what to our senses is pure emptiness, is a conception so bewildering, that we may well admit, as involving even a less shock to our experience, the paradoxical assertion that the weak things of the world are intended to confound the mighty, and the things which are not, to bring to nought the things which are.

DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

THE WAYS IN WHICH TAXATION IS EVADED—RESIDENCE IN ONE STATE AND BUSINESS IN ANOTHER.

The consideration of the subject of the taxation of personal property, which is now occupying the attention of the Assembly Committee, comes not a moment too soon for the interests of the City. The time has passed when it was merely a matter of vexation to individual citizens that they were intimately acquainted with the tax-gatherer, while many of their neighbors never saw his unwelcome countenance; for this tax-dodging is now practiced by so many persons among so considerable and respectable a class of citizens that the matter assumes general importance. It is no secret that large numbers who would greatly prefer to live in New-York, and whose residence here would add largely to the City's income, now find their homes, in one direction or another, across the rivers. The reason for this voluntary exile is not far to seek and has already been hinted at. About one-half of the taxable property of New-York never bears a cent of its just burden. Consequently the whole load is thrown upon the other half, thus necessitating so high a rate of taxation that a large proportion of the respectable classes are driven from the City, and a great many others remain in it only by cheating the tax-gatherer. One way in which this is done by those who belong to the numerous sporting clubs, which line the bays and marshes of the neighboring coast, is by giving their club-house, where they spend, perhaps, a month in Summer, as their residence the year round. Of course the authorities of the towns in or near which the club-houses are situated never think of taxing their transient visitors, and, as the latter live in boarding-houses in the City and their names never appear in the Directory, they thus escape altogether. Another class of the tax-dodgers is composed of those who go abroad with their families, but leave their property, from which they derive their maintenance, behind them. Still another class of persons really have their homes out of the City, and yet conduct their business within it. But, as these last are compelled to pay a tax on the capital invested in their business, perhaps the only justifiable feeling is regret at their absence rather than blame for their conduct. But the absenteeism of the first two classes is no excuse for their escaping taxation. The law covers their cases completely, if only the tax gatherers would be vigilant in hunting them up, and unyielding in enforcing its provisions. The law provides that every man shall have a legal domicile, and in whatever town or city his domicile is, there must his taxes be paid. The plea of residence abroad for a period, however extended, cannot be admitted if there is an intention to return at any time, however distant. For, in lawyer's Latin, *animus revertendi* is a clear presumption until the *animus manendi* is fairly proved. Once a citizen always a citizen is the unvarying presumption until another citizen is established beyond all doubt. There are many decisions on the point, and one of the most recent is Dupuy against Wurtz, 53 New-York, 556. Many suggestions have been made in regard to the necessity of new laws, so carefully framed that all the ingenuity of these respectable vagrants cannot evade their provisions. Among the plans suggested is that of taxing real property only, on the ground of its being a tax which cannot be evaded. Another suggestion is a tax on consumption, and another is to put a tax on all sales. The difficulty lies not so much in the law as in its enforcement. Give the Tax Commissioners suitable powers, and keep them sharply to their duty of detecting shirkers, as well as of accepting taxes from those who offer it, and then a man of only moderate fortune could afford to live in this at present very expensive City.

DANGER AHEAD.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS IN THE CANVASS—IMPERATIVE NEED OF REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION AND THOROUGH WORK.

From the Utica Herald, Oct. 14.

Information reaches us directly that the Democratic candidate for Governor is making a more thorough canvass of the State than has been undertaken before in years. Mr. Tilden has every facility for such a canvass. For years he was chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In that capacity he became acquainted with local politicians in every town and district in the State. This information he has been industriously accumulating through years, to be utilized in the very moment which has at last arrived. Every device, all the machinery, known to the professional politician, is to be brought into requisition to secure the election of Samuel J. Tilden. The alphabetically arranged poll-list which he has prepared at great labor and expense, contains the names of 35,000 prominent Democrats, scattered in every School District in the State. Constant communication is maintained in this way. Meanwhile, the sinews of an aggressive campaign have been obtained by levying a heavy tax upon every employe upon the canals whose place depends upon the grace of the Democratic Canal Board. Private contributions to the Democratic campaign fund have been solicited and contributed more profusely than ever before. Do any wonder at this? Do any question the fact? Then they do not understand the significance which is placed upon the coming election in this State. From a Democratic point of view, it is the key to political supremacy in 1876. If the Democrats can not elect a Governor in New-York in 1874, there is no hope that they can elect a President of the United States two years later. If they can carry New-York State now, it will give them a prestige with which they can enter the Presidential canvass not hopelessly. The thirty-five votes of New-York State in the Electoral College will go further to determine the result in 1876 than at any time since the war. The Democrats are determined to have those thirty-five votes at all hazards. To get them two years hence they must carry the State this Fall. To carry the State this Fall, they must strain every nerve. That much they understand. That they have determined to do.

Added to all this, and perhaps equally powerful as an element of Democratic strength, that party has a candidate for Governor who set his heart upon attaining that position many years ago—who is nearer now than he has ever been before, than he ever will be again, to the attainment of his ambition. For this he has been planning through years. For this he will not hesitate to make lavish expenditure of the immense fortune he has amassed from the fees of the railroad corporations, whose attorney he has long been.

It is better that the Republican Party should squarely face the facts now instead of after the election. There is danger ahead—danger that is only to be averted by effort quite corresponding to that which our adversaries are making. The Republican ticket, although as excellent a one as has ever been presented to the people of the State, will not elect itself. Endeavor, such as the enemy is making, has often overthrown the right. It will overthrow it again unless the friends of the right oppose it by equal endeavor. None know better than we the popularity of Gov. Dix throughout the State. But when we hear working Republicans say, "Everybody is going to vote for Gen. Dix; it is all right," we know that that sentiment, everywhere indulged, means nothing but defeat. It indicates a consciousness which brings inertia. Republican inertia is the only Democratic hope this Fall. But, thus far, it is a hope not misplaced. It must be put aside, at once, everywhere, finally, or Democratic skill and zeal in canvass will steal the State away from the party which has earned the right to govern it.

No Republican can contemplate such a catastrophe without finding in its actual probability, new nerve for the work of the remaining three weeks. From this time on, then, let Greek meet Greek. There must be no more trifling among Republicans. Such trifling, we repeat, is fatal. The Republican State ticket is not a politician's ticket. There is no one upon it who will make such a canvass as Mr. Tilden is making. There is no one upon it in whose behalf professional politicians feel tempted to make a strong personal effort. But there is no name there which is not synonymous with the best Republicanism. There is no name there which does not guarantee to the people of the State that good and honest government which the last two years have pre-eminently given them. It is a ticket worthy of the best endeavor of every Republican. The crisis is one that appeals most strongly to the party patriotism of every Republican. Shall well-earned triumph be permitted to go by default? This is the question. What is the answer?

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The old free school at Savannah, Ga., has been closed, the public schools being found sufficient.

The library of Harvard has been enriched by 3,750 volumes, bequeathed by Charles Sumner.

The Georgia State University opened on the 7th inst. with 135 students, half of whom are new.

Rev. L. M. Lewis, formerly a member of the Texas Conference, has been elected President of the Arkansas Female College.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association will be held in New-Haven on the 22d and 23d inst.

The attendance of agricultural students at the Oregon State Agricultural College is only thirty-two, though there is room for forty-four.

"Hazing" seems to have been very nearly abolished at Harvard. The Faculty's determination to put it down appears to have met with success.

The University of Virginia has forty-three free scholarships in its Agricultural School. They include all the benefits of a scientific education.

By the will of the late Robert Watson, of Pittsburg, Penn., the whole of his library, comprising 3,000 volumes and worth $25,000, is bequeathed to the Western University.

According to the *Yale Record* some evil-minded persons threaten to introduce the Beecher case into the theological school, and to discuss it until it is forever set at rest.

The attendance of Seniors at recitations at Harvard is hereafter to be voluntary—at least if the experiment of doing away with compulsory attendance proves to be successful.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has confirmed the decision of the lower courts, denying the right of School Directors to supply separate school-rooms for colored children in the schools of the State.

The following officers of the Tennessee College of Pharmacy have been elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. B. Lindsley, President; J. M. Safford, Ph. D., Vice President; Thomas Black, Secretary; Benjamin Lillard, Ph. D., Treasurer.

The second year of the Anderson School of Natural History at Penikese has been unexpectedly successful. The number of students was forty-six, that of instructors twelve. Prof. Alexander Agassiz acted as Director and Thomas G. Cary as Treasurer.

The Boston University School of Medicine, established soon after the attempt made by the Massachusetts Medical Society to stamp out homoeopathy, is a decided success. The number of students already entered exceeds 100, of whom about forty are females. Rev. Dr. Warren is President.

Since the publication of the Yale preliminary catalogue the Freshman Class has been increased from 123 to 180, and the S. S. S. Freshmen to ninety-one. The theological department now numbers 101, and law school fifty-one. The sum total in all departments, except the medical, is 975, five more than last year.

Some half dozen unruly boys and girls were recently expelled from the Central Grammar School, Concord, N. H., whereupon a somewhat inflammatory and absurd placard was issued calling for a public meeting on the subject. Order has at last been restored by the appointment of teachers in place of those formerly employed.

The average daily attendance at the Milwaukee public schools is 7,352; number registered, 9,674; number studying German, 4,231. The Superintendent of Schools was instructed to examine into the subject of physical education in the public schools, and to report what should be done to make it more systematic and efficient.

Hereafter there will be only two terms in the California University. The records show the following: Number of graduate assistants, 7; Senior Class, 22; Junior, 42; Sophomore, 34; Freshmen, 70; special students and at large, 48; making a total of 223. Last year the number was 191. There are 168 candidates for degrees. Last year only 144. Fifteen ladies have recently been received, making in all 38.

The Fall term of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Industrial School, for colored youths, has opened under favorable auspices. Over 300 students have already reported, and the number is steadily increasing, threatening to exceed the capability of the school. The managers are putting up a new building known as "Virginia Hall," which, when completed, it is thought will accommodate all who may wish to enter the school.

In *Physiology for Practical Use*, (Appleton & Co.,) we find the following very sensible advice to teachers: "Children's ears ought never to be boxed. If any one designed to break or overstretch the membrane he could scarcely devise a more efficient means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way. Many children have been made deaf by boxes on the ear in this way."

The chapel of Union College, Schenectady, is, according to report, to be a very splendid structure. It will be 100 feet in diameter, and rising from the floor to the ceiling 150 feet. Between the entrances, on each side of the three sides, are three windows with columns of Egyptian marble between them. The building is constructed of marble and Ohio sandstone. It will be covered with an iron dome, which will be surmounted by a bronze statue of Dr. Nott, which has been given by some friends of the Doctor at an expense of $30,000. The bare walls have cost $100,000, and $250,000 has been given to complete the chapel.

The Hall of Smith College, founded by the late Miss Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., is nearly completed. It is 130 feet in length by 118 in width and three stories in height. The cost will exceed $70,000. The entire structure will be finished by June 1, 1875, and it will probably be opened for the reception of students the second Thursday in September, 1875. The fee for tuition has been fixed at $100 a year, to include the use of laboratory, cabinet, lecture, and reading rooms, the pleasure-grounds, and all the expense of instruction, except private lessons in music, drawing, and painting. The price of board in the cottages of the college will vary from $5 to $10 per week, and the college will provide good board and rooms, with heat and lights, at $300 a year. Rev. L. Clark Seeyle is President of the institution.

In a report addressed by a village schoolmaster in France to the Minister of Public Instruction he says: "Difficult indeed is the situation of the school-master when mayor and priest of his district do not agree! No man can serve two masters. We have known a schoolmaster who polished the floors of his priest's house and did the heavy work in general." Another priest had applied for his school-master to be changed, denouncing him as an *énergumène* and a *demon*. Inquiry elicited the following answer: "M. le Curé wished to make his schoolmaster dig his garden. He refused to do it. This was the sole cause of his rage. On the master's refusal to sing, being ill, his Curé caused him to lose fourteen pupils out of twenty-six, threatening the parents to dismiss the children from catechism class." Another is made to do penance on his knees in the church on Sunday, before all the parish. In fact, it would seem by these reports that the village school-master is no better than a servant of the Curé.

Pres. Angell, of the Michigan University, in his annual report, thus speaks of the effect of the admission of women to the university: "The reception of women into our classes continues to attract much attention. Frequent inquiries are made of me concerning the experiment, not only from college men and others on this side of the Atlantic, but also from English men and women. An unprecedented interest is at present felt in Great Britain on the higher education of women; gradually women are getting the benefit of the instructions of some of the leading university professors, and it is found there, as here, that they bear off their full share of the honors of high and strenuous intellectual work. Our success has been referred to in numerous articles which the friends of the higher education of women have published in England. It is noteworthy that some of the German Universities are following the example of the schools at Zurich and Bonn, in admitting women to their lecture-rooms. Hardly any subject has been discussed with more spirit during the last year in this country than that of co-education of the sexes. The ground once maintained by some, that women have not the intellectual gifts required to master the severe studies of a collegiate course seems to be generally abandoned. The main argument now proposed is the physiological. Our experience does not by any means justify the fear that the work of our institution in either department cannot be done by young women without detriment to their health. I doubt if an equal number of young women in any other pursuit in life have been in better health during this year than those who have been under our roof. Until the colleges for women have the same facilities for imparting the highest collegiate and professional education as are furnished by the best universities it will be difficult to show why the doors of at least some of these universities ought not to be open to every woman who desires and is qualified to enter them. The number of women in attendance at the University this year is 94, as follows: In the Law Department, 5; in the Medical Department, 38; in the Literary Department, 51. These last were distributed as follows: Resident graduate, 1; seniors, 6; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 11; Freshmen, 17; select course, 5; pharmacy, 4. One took both the course in medicine and the course in pharmacy. Of the 42 in the regular course of collegiate study, 21 pursued the classic course, 15 the Latin and scientific, and 6 the scientific. Of the graduates 18 are women, 2 in the law department, 9 in the medical, and 7 in the literary. Three of these last received appointments to speak at commencement."

MAMMOTHS AND MASTODONS.

SOME OF THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES OF THE WHEELER EXPEDITION CORPS.

From the Denver (Col.) News.

Some of the results accomplished, and in the process of accomplishment, by the Wheeler expedition, during its present campaign in the interests of science, are of a character to be appreciated by scientists abroad as well as at home, and to exercise a material change in more than one branch of knowledge, as at present constituted. Last year, it will be remembered, Prof. Cope, the paleontologist, set the scientific world on fire by the discovery of an "elephant's grave-yard," containing the bones of mammoths, and the extinct elephantine genera that flourished thousands of years before the days of Adam; and this year again he is likely to cause a similar mundane conflagration by an even more extensive discovery of the same sort. He, in conjunction with his conscientious coadjutor, Dr. Yarrow, has unearthed in the valleys of the San Juan a large number of vertebrates of enormous size, some of which are entirely new to science, and those that are not, of a very rare and comparatively unknown species. Among them are several very perfect skeletons of the mastodon race, and a very large variety of mammoths cousin German to that elephant of the past. The discovery has not yet been arranged and classified, so that a complete list of the different specimens embraced in it cannot be given; but this work already is in progress, a number of the specimens having been forwarded to Washington soon after their discovery, where competent persons at once set to work upon them, and Dr. Yarrow left for the East Monday with a large proportion of the remainder in tow.

Besides this very valuable variety of vertebrates, as many as a hundred additions to the known list of invertebrates have been made, while also a large number of "old friends with new faces" have been found; in other words, familiar specimens have been rediscovered in entirely new formations. The effect of this latter will be to revolutionize many of the conjectures of science, not only as to the age of the animals in question, but also as to that of the formations they are found in. The entire discovery, taken as a whole, Lieut. Wheeler regards as the most valuable contribution to paleontology made since that study became a branch of scientific research.

The natural division of the survey under Dr. Rothrock, the well-known botanist, has also achieved substantial successes. An immense number of specimens of mammals, reptiles, and fishes, and as many as 1,000 bird-skins, some of them new varieties, were obtained. Of the fishes, five of the species discovered are entirely new.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The October number of *Fraser's Magazine* contains an article entitled "The Empress Eugénie sketched by Napoleon III." It informs us that when the Second Empire was, to all appearance, firmly fixed, there was started in Paris, under the name of the *Dix Décembre*, a newspaper, under the immediate control of the Emperor, in which articles were occasionally inserted proceeding directly from his pen. A sketch of the Empress, which appeared on Dec. 15, 1868, was the first of these, and the manuscript draft, written entirely in the Emperor's autograph, was found afterward, when the catastrophe of Sedan placed the Provisional Republican Government in possession of the Tuileries. Of this curious document the magazine article supplies a translation made as literally as possible. It begins thus: "To-morrow is the fête day of the Empress. The occasion is appropriate to say a few words as to her. Spanish by birth, and daughter of an illustrious patrician family, *(d'une grande famille patricienne,)* certain public organs endeavor continually to represent her as imbued with the most intolerant religious fanaticism and with all the prejudices of aristocracy *(de tous les préjugés de la noblesse.)* It is hard that, placed on one of the grandest thrones of the universe, her qualities should be thus misconstrued." Then follows an account of her father, the Count of Montijo, "one of those rare Spaniards who, inspired with a passionate devotion for the Emperor, (Napoleon I.,) followed him through all his wars." After the death of the Count, the hospitable *salon* of the Countess at Madrid became the rendezvous of the foremost intellects of all countries, diplomatists, men of letters, or artists. Of this society the two daughters of the Countess formed the ornament. "The elder was quickly espoused by the Duke of Alva. The younger attracted remark by the most lively graces and the most amiable qualities of the heart. Surrounded often by persons whose sentiments were those of a period passed away, her early intelligence caused her to reject many of their ideas which she could not approve, and, whether influenced by the souvenirs of the years she passed with her father, or by the education she had received in France, or by a natural enthusiasm, *(entrainement,)* she was repeatedly heard to sustain in her select circle the cause of progress and of modern ideas." What is described as a curious incident of her life is then told: "Always inclined toward those who suffer, interested in all the oppressed, she nourished a secret sympathy for the Prince, who, victim of his convictions, was prisoner at Ham, and with her young voice she urged her mother to go and carry to the captive such consolation as might be possible. The Countess of Montijo had decided, it is said, to undertake this pious pilgrimage, when her object was suddenly turned aside by an unlooked for circumstance. This sorely-tried Prince, *(ce Prince si éprouvé,)* she was some years later herself to see—not in the confinement of a dungeon, but raised by national acclamation to the head of a great State; she was to exercise on him the attractions of her beauty, of her *esprit*, and of the unsurpassed nobility of her sentiments; she was to become a part of his existence and to share his destiny." After referring to the Empress' visit to the cholera patients at Amiens, her labors in connection with the charitable societies of Paris, and the "political tact and sentiment of justice," with which she had exercised the regency during the Emperor's absence in Italy and Algeria, the writer says: "Relieved of the occupations of duty, the Empress devotes herself to serious studies, *(se livre aux lectures les plus sérieuses.)* One may say that there is no economical or financial question to which she is a stranger. It is charming to hear her discuss with the most competent men these difficult problems. Literature, history, and art are also frequently the subjects of her conversations. At Compiègne nothing is more attractive than a tea-party of the Empress, *(ce que l'on appelle un thé de l'Impératrice.)* Surrounded by a select circle, she engages with equal facility in the most elevated subjects of discussion or the most familiar questions of interest. The freshness of her powers of conception, the strength, the boldness, even, of her opinions at once impress and captivate. Her mode of expressing herself, occasionally incorrect, is full of color and life *(Son langage, quelquefois incorrect, est plein de couleur et de mouvement.)* With astonishing power of exactness in conversations on common affairs, she rises in remarks on matters of State or morality to a pitch of real eloquence." The sketch concludes as follows: "Besides the intelligent woman and the sovereign, prudent and courageous, it remains for us to show the mother, full of solicitude and tenderness for her son. It has been her wish for the Prince Imperial to receive a manly education. She causes statements of his employments to be rendered to her; she follows the progress of his studies; she, so to say, assists day by day in the development of that young intelligence, in that growth of mental power which in the inheritor of so high a fortune is the pledge of the most brilliant future career *(à cette croissance de l'esprit quichez l'héritier d'une si haute fortune est le gage du plus brillant avenir.")*

STEAMERS ON INLAND LAKES.

Some time since the question whether steam vessels plying in inland waters were subject to inspection was brought before Messrs. Burnham and Savage, United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels of the Boston District, and having some doubts as to their jurisdiction in this matter, these gentlemen wrote to the Treasury Department, requesting a ruling on the following question: Are the waters of Lake Winnipiseogee, or lakes or ponds the waters of which are exclusively within the limits of a State, and do not form a boundary, or have any navigable outlet to other waters, held to be navigable waters of the United States, within the meaning of section 41 of the act of Congress relative to steam vessels, approved Feb. 28th, 1871? In response to their communication, the Secretary of the Treasury has made a written reply, in which he decides that, agreeably to recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, cited by him, steamers navigating the waters of Lake Winnipiseogee, and like inland waters, are not subject to inspection under the laws of the United States.

TOM FIELDS IN MONTREAL.

The Troy *Budget* of the 12th inst. editorially says: "In Montreal, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, we saw the notorious Tom Fields, ex-member of Assembly and ex-member of the Tweed Ring, now a fugitive under indictment for Ring frauds, and whose whereabouts have hitherto been unknown to the public. We knew Fields well and could not be mistaken. We came on him suddenly in St. James street, and were just about to address him, when he looked us square in the face for a moment and suddenly shot away in the crowd, just as any fugitive without a [illegible] would be apt to do."

FOREIGN NOTES.

During the past year there arrived in the port of Glasgow 14,633 vessels, representing a tonnage four times greater than that entered ten years ago.

The Prussian Government has given an order for no less than a hundred million rounds of metallic rifle-cartridges to the Westley Richards Company in England.

At the recent agricultural and horticultural exhibition held at Brussels, the gold medal for the best specimen of grapes went to England. It was awarded to Mr. Joseph Meredith.

The Sheffield *Telegraph* states that, in consequence of Continental competition in the rail trade, the workmen in this department of one of the largest Sheffield iron works have received notice.

The *Weekly Register and Catholic Standard* says that the Duke of Norfolk has subscribed for three years £1,000 annually to the current expenses of the new Catholic University College at Kensington.

Col. Gordon has issued a proclamation creating a Government monopoly of the ivory trade on the White Nile, and it is believed that this measure will be a means of putting a stop to the traffic in slaves.

Another glaring instance is given of the injury done to the working men in England, by the cruel monopoly of the favored classes. There are 650 public-houses in Liverpool owned by only twenty-five persons.

The Glasgow *News* announces the determination of the Conservative students of that city to bring forward Mr. Disraeli for re-election as Lord Rector of the University, when his tenure of office expires.

The Government at Bucharest has ordered that all the public schools are to receive a military organization, and be inspected by the military authorities. The use of arms is to be taught to pupils from the first.

A new street lamp, constructed on the Catoptric principle, has been successfully tested in London and Cheshire, in England. It is officially pronounced to produce fifty per cent. more light than the common lamp.

In spite of the law for the suppression of religious orders in Italy, the Italian bishops have, says the *Gazzetta di Milano*, approved the rules of no fewer than thirty-four religious communities which have been established during the present year.

A statement has been going the rounds of European papers to the effect that Prince Bismarck has addressed the Government of Bavaria on the subject of intervening in Spanish affairs, and that Bavaria, in reply, had declined to take part in any such intervention.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts recently instituted another horse and donkey show at Torquay, the object being to promote humanity among carters, wagoners, cabmen, and donkey-drivers. These shows have been followed with most satisfactory results, and they are always very interesting.

The *Eastern Budget* learns from Constantinople that the new Grand Vizier, Hussein Avni Pasha, has assumed a very hostile attitude toward Persia in the negotiations on the frontier question, and that the patience displayed by the Persian Government has alone so far averted a diplomatic rupture between the two countries.

The Glasgow *Herald* relates the adventures of a young madcap girl from the Highlands, who, wishing to do something romantic in the way of female enterprise, left a comfortable home, dressed in male attire, and obtained a situation as assistant to the cook in a steamer. Her disguise was seen through after a few days, and she was put under the care of the stewardess and subsequently sent home.

A second Austrian Arctic Exploring Expedition is being prepared to start next Summer. One half of the expedition will seek to advance to the north under Lieut. Payer, by way of East Greenland, and the other half, under Count Wilckek, will proceed via Siberia. The object of the expedition is to ascertain if the newly-discovered Franz Joseph Land is a continent or an island.

The *Union* alleges that Prince Bismarck has made several overtures to Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, promising the support of Germany for the establishment of an Alphonsist Monarchy, on condition of a promise being given that the Catholic Church should be persecuted. The same newspaper affirms that Prince Bismarck is endeavoring to obtain the nomination of the Emperor of Germany as Protector of the Sulu Archipelago, near Borneo.

The English Foreign Office has had under consideration the recent interference of Spanish Guarda Costas with British trading vessels following their lawful occupation. The matter has been given the attention which it merits, and a diplomatic correspondence has been the result. No "satisfaction" has been demanded, but there is reason to believe that the Spanish sea-officers will learn to be a little more discreet if they desire to retain their commands.

In 1873 there were 159 ships built on the Clyde, representing a tonnage of 251,846 tons. This year the number is expected to be 200. Of those enumerated 121 were large sea-going steamers. 10 were iron sailing-ships, and 10 wooden ships. One firm alone employs 6,000 men, and altogether there are more than 30,000 shipwrights in the neighborhood of Glasgow. The largest ship launched last year was the Iberia, of 4,820 tons, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

An English clergyman in Calcutta (the *Times of India* says) has announced his intention of forming an anti-evil-speaking society. He considers that the shameful habit of evil-speaking which prevails ought to be entirely done away with. By way of practicing what he preaches, the reverend gentleman, in the course of his sermon, avowed his intention to abstain henceforth from scandalizing his neighbors. Such societies are much needed in other places than India.

A curious application was made the other day by an old Irish woman to the Police Magistrate at Westminster. She stated that she had three brothers in America, and twelve months ago one of them had intrusted to a Roman Catholic priest a letter for her containing money. The priest refused to give it up. He admitted that the letter belonged to her, but he was not satisfied with the number of times she had been to confession, and he declined to give up the money till her religious observances became more regular. The Magistrate sent a warrant officer of the court to interview the priest and teach him the law.

The restoration of the interior of the choir of the ancient Cathedral of Rochester, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, is now so far advanced that in a few months the church is expected to be ready for use. Part of the wall is being painted in fresco, the work being a copy of ancient frescoes still found. The pavement of encaustic tiles will shortly be laid down. There will be a new altar, reredos, Bishop's throne, and pulpit. The organ will be divided, being placed on either side of the entrance to the choir from the nave, thus throwing open the whole length of the building, which was formerly divided by the organ.

Miracles are still being reported at Lourdes, which continues to be thronged with pilgrims. The *Gazette du Midi* states that last week a girl named Cavrigrac was carried to the shrine in a dying state, but had no sooner touched the holy water than she rose up perfectly well. Another girl, who had been dumb for seven years, commenced singing as soon as she reached the grotto. At Marseilles, moreover, the nuns have marched in procession to an altar in one of the churches which is dedicated to our Lady of Lourdes, to express their gratitude for the miraculous cure of one of their number, who had suffered for twenty months from an apparently incurable malady.

A scene took place the other day in Preston Parish Church. The daughter of a tradesman was about to be married to a butcher coming from Barrow, whom she had only seen twice previously. The father and the brother of the bride, hearing of the wedding, went to the church before the ceremony had begun. The former seized the bridegroom, while the son endeavored to get the bride away. She refused to go, and clung to the bridegroom. A Police Sergeant entering the church, the father demanded that the bride should be taken into custody for stealing a watch, and also apparel which she was then wearing. The bride, who was terrified at her father's conduct, gave up the watch. The father averred that his daughter had lost £2,000 by marrying without his consent. The Police Sergeant refused to take the bride into custody, the father and son were turned out of the church, and [illegible]

LIFE IN TEXAS.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GOV. DAVIS.

REVIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—THREATENING INDICATIONS OF ANOTHER SECESSION—THE PRICE TO BE PAID FOR PEACE—LAWLESSNESS AND CRIME—THE REMEDY SUGGESTED FOR THE EVILS DESCRIBED.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Gov. Davis, of Texas, to the President of the Republican Convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., and which was read at the convention on Thursday last. It is a document well worthy of careful perusal:

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have been requested to attend, as a delegate from Texas, the Convention of Southern Republicans to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the purpose of furnishing the authorities and the people of the nation a reliable statement of the political condition of these States; but as circumstances are likely to prevent my personal appearance, I must substitute, if acceptable, the following written review of our affairs:

That I may be better understood, I propose to arrange this statement as if in reply to questions supposed to be asked by persons desirous of information. Probably the first inquiry would be, Has the mass of those who took up arms for the rebel Government sincerely accepted the situation, and have they in good faith given up the idea of secession?

I will say that, if almost any one of that class were called upon to reply to such a question, he would promptly answer in the affirmative, and not stopping to analyze his thoughts, would believe his profession sincere. Most men, at least for the moment, mean what they say. But still, in 1860, few could be found in the South with the hardihood openly to declare for secession, or even having a definite plan of the sort; yet the way was preparing, and 1861 showed how quickly men could be drawn into support of that extreme measure, when the way was prepared. So here now, the same symptoms of preparation so effective in 1860, and the previous years, are easily indicated. It was then made odious by degrees to belong to any other party than the secession Democracy; Unionists were stigmatized as abolitionists; Republican newspapers of the North and Unionist papers of the South were tabooed, and finally those found reading or circulating them were in peril of their lives; public education was discouraged, and the masses were kept in ignorance for the avowed reason that the few should think for the many. The whole voting population was crystallized into one party, ready to obey the behests of the boldest leader.

We were excusable at that epoch for misunderstanding the signs of the time, because they were new to us, but if we see such now, we ought to expect similar results, and to arm against them.

DEMOCRATIC TEACHINGS.

Now, as in 1860, the Democracy, according to their teachings, is the only decent and honest party. Opposition to that party should and must cease. All outspoken Republicans are Radicals, and all Radicals are thieves and rogues, and godless characters, whom the press, the stump, the pulpit, and the school must make odious. A Niagara torrent, unceasing, of abuse and vilification is to make the Radical more hateful even than the despised abolitionist. If a late Confederate joins the Republicans no term can be too vile to apply to him. I inclose you a specimen of this treatment of ex-Confederates, in the slip of the Galveston *News* (claiming to be the leading paper of Texas) of the 23d inst., comparing Gen. Longstreet with Benedict Arnold. Longstreet, before he accepted the logic of good faith involved in the surrender of his sword, was, according to these people, an honest, faithful man, "the bravest of the brave."

Immigrants from the North and Europe are soon taught by experience of the chances of their prosperity here, to make no parade of their opinions. It is held as no wrong, but rather commendable, to break faith with the Radicals, if a political advantage can be thereby gained, (of this we had an instance here during the January imbroglio,) or to take advantage of them even by legislation, as evidenced by the fraudulent act of May last, apportioning this State for members of Congress.

DISCOURAGING THE CIRCULATION OF UNPALATABLE NEWSPAPERS.

The circulation of unpalatable newspapers is discouraged, and news-venders are made to see the impropriety of selling such to the people. The inclosed editorial, clipped from the *Statesman* newspaper (of 24th inst.) of this city, shows an outcropping of this spirit. It warns against the sale of *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's* illustrated papers in the old style of before the war, when to have a copy of Horace Greeley's *Tribune* in your pocket was as good as a death warrant. The *Statesman* claims to represent at the capital the more moderate Democrats. The public schools are suppressed and the funds provided for their support diverted to other purposes. The infamous Kuklux order is revived throughout the South, under a change of name to White League, and a thorough concert of action appears—illustrated here again by the sending of State artillery from Galveston to the aid of Baxter, in Arkansas, an act which could not have been perpetrated without the connivance of those in possession of our State government.

Finally all the Southern State Governments will be seized by force, (as in Louisiana,) or fraud, (as in Arkansas,) and then the way will have been prepared.

THREATENING INDICATIONS.

These indications are patent, yet withal, if I am called upon to say whether I believe there is a present secret concert with a definite view to secession, I must answer in the negative. It would be difficult and almost impossible for a number of men to entertain in concert such a scheme and keep it secret. Perhaps it is more reasonable to suppose that they hope, after cementing the whole South into one party, ready to deal to their political opponents, where found, the decisive argument of the knife or cord, to use that power to control the General Government.

I can imagine a United States Government that would be very agreeable to them. If one could be placed in power that would pay for the late slaves, do away with Kuklux and Enforcement laws, leave them, as they phrase it, "to regulate their local concerns," (an expression which means landlord and tenant acts, and labor and contract laws for the blacks,) and keep away pestilent Radicals who might stir up discontent, with that arrangement they would soon become as anxious to preserve the Union as were Messrs. Buchanan, Soule, and John Y. Mason, at Ostend. We can soon stop all fuss, and have things as quiet as death in these States, if we pay this price for peace.

LAWLESSNESS AND CRIME.

2. Is the lawlessness and crime as great as reported, and if yes, what are the causes of it? Is there much killing because of political feeling?

To this I must reply that I don't think there is any exaggeration of the number of homicides, at least in Texas. I know that many of our Texas press, even some of our Republican papers, deprecate calling attention to the extent among us of the violent taking away of human life, because publicity may tend to keep good people away from the State. But I take it that one chance of a cure of the disease is to lay it bare to the world, and thus, if possible, shame our people into proper measures for its suppression. Homicide in Texas is, however, not as much as in other Southern States on account of politics. It is more generally here the result of a chronic indifference to bloodshed, which has gradually grown upon our people.

The English report that the Ashantee subjects of King Koffee Kal-Kalli had gotten so used to human gore that they were not comfortable unless the streets of Coomassie were daily decorated with a score or so of freshly-decapitated bodies. I am not sure but we are tending to the same sort of taste here in Texas, and I see no certain relief short of being taken in hand, as the Ashantees were, by some outside force and made behave ourselves. The homicidal tendency, whatever may be the cause, certainly grows stronger with us. When the writer came to Texas, during the Mexican war, there were much fewer of such crimes than now, though the then wild and unsettled condition of the country invited lawlessness to a greater degree.

My own experience satisfies me that any one in power here, sincerely desirous of suppressing lawlessness, not only has to encounter the law-breaker, but also those who hope to make capital and get into power by pandering to that class and making common cause with them.

In the future, as in the past, the demagogue will be found willing to ride into power by telling that class that he "feels good," and that they ought "to feel good" over the assassination of the policeman or other constabulary whose zealous performance of duty has aimed against him their hostility.

EIGHT HUNDRED HOMICIDES.

I have noticed a statement recently published in the North to the effect that there had been in Texas since January last 600 political murders. That there have been 600 homicides during that period is no exaggeration. I estimate the number greater. One of the journals of the State took the pains, two or three months since, to collate from the newspapers the weekly reports of this sort of crime, and the average number of killings weekly exceeded twenty. While this matter is being considered by me, I have referred, as an experiment, to the columns of the above-mentioned daily Galveston *News*, and find four killings and two severe stabbings reported. Many of these cases do not get into the newspapers at all. I think, on the whole, that upward of 800 persons have been killed since Jan. 1, and this in a population not exceeding 1,100,000.

But not all, nor half, of the killing touched politics. What proportion was brought about by that cause, it is difficult to fix. I suppose that all instances of the killing of colored people by white men may be said to have a political tinge. Thus, the killing of the seven colored men near Bryan, Texas, in April last, on pretense of a crime, which was never legally proved against any of them, the murder of the four young colored men named Brooks, in Wharton County, in March last, without any charge against them whatever, and the whipping of Mr. Washburne, and ill treatment of the Gesners in Gaudalupe County, might be properly termed political; while, on the other hand, the breaking into Belton County jail in May and killing the nine prisoners there confined, as also the score or more other instances, during the past eighteen months, of jail breaking or burning, had nothing to do with politics. There has been lately a pretty liberal killing of the Mexicans in our south-western counties. The Mexican Consul at San Antonio complained of this, and (in the spirit which "felt good" over the assassinated policeman) he was answered, substantially, that these practices were the custom of the country, and that his countrymen might withdraw across the Rio Grande if they did not like them. Politics have little to do with killing Mexicans. They stand killing better than any other race we have yet come in contact with. This and the custom of the country may be accepted as sufficient reasons why we kill them.

THE VICTIMS OF LYNCH LAW.

The most of these Mexicans, and, indeed, of the killed of all classes, are the victims of lynch law, which, so far from lessening the crime it pretends to punish, increases it, showing here again that "like breeds like." The courts, even before the war, had commenced to cede their functions to irresponsible mobs. The very Supreme Court of the State more than half way approved their action in a certain case, and the Judge of the district in which the Capitol was situated, about the commencement of the war, directly charged the Grand Jury of one of his counties that such was a proper expression of the will of the sovereign people. This Judge referred to the lynching of Abolitionists and Unionists. But, about six weeks since, the Democratic Criminal Judge at Galveston, the leading city of the State, signalized the advent of his party to power, and invited contempt for his jurisdiction by an out-and-out commendation of the practice.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION OF REPUBLICAN STATE GOVERNMENTS.

3. What of the corruption charged against the Republican State governments of the South?

If we accept the statements of the Democracy all Republicans in the South are corrupt. Democrats make this charge with two purposes—to keep alive the hate of Republicans by their party here, and to make political capital at the North. That there are, and have been, corrupt Republicans in office in the South, was of course to be expected; but my observation of the Legislature of this State, where, as in other States most temptations to corruption were presented, is that a larger proportion of the Democratic members were corrupt than of the Republicans. I mean by this, that a larger proportion sustained and voted for what I considered the corrupt measures put through, or attempted to be put through, that body since reconstruction. In the first Legislature after reconstruction, (the twelfth,) there were about thirty-five Democrats in the lower House of ninety members, and eleven in the Senate of thirty. There was but one Democrat in each House that always voted against those measures. That party was practically unanimous in support of every rascally measure, and the only substantial opposition came from the Republican members. That was the only Legislature where the Republicans had a majority. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Legislatures followed, overwhelmingly Democratic. The Thirteenth gave away all the public lands, and attempted a number of little pecuniary operations that looked like petit larceny. The Fourteenth concocted the fraudulent Congressional apportionment, and put through, among other disreputable acts, those providing for the sale of our school and university lands, under circumstances that insure peculation.

So said the State Government here. They themselves reported the total funded and unfunded debt of the State, in January last, at something over $2,300,000, but now, by some mysterious hocus pocus, the funded debt alone has jumped up to more than $1,000,000 beyond that amount, and a large unfunded debt still outstanding.

But it is not necessary to explain this on the theory of total depravity and corruption of all Democrats. I have myself been the victim of such sweeping charges, and thus have reason to go slow either in believing or circulating them. The inclosed slip from another sheet, the *Fayette County Record*, of the 17th inst., which, like the *Statesman* and Galveston *News*, claims to be among the moderate and genteel Democracy, charges that I caused "the people's money to be voted away by a corrupt Legislature * * to corrupt private corporations," and has the very appropriate motto at its head," "*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*"

The fact is, Democratic charges of corruption against the Southern Republican Governments—and all the charges come from that source—should, with sensible people, have no weight whatever. Their prejudices make it impossible that they can tell the truth about their opponents. Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, and Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, may be corrupt, as those people vociferously assert, but I must, knowing them as I do, take their assertions as inferential proof of the contrary.

THE REMEDY SUGGESTED FOR THE EVILS DESCRIBED.

4. What remedy is suggested for the evils described?

It is said that the late Charles Sumner's plan of reconstruction looked to placing the seceded States under territorial governments, after abolishing the old State lines, and redividing their territory under new names, and also proposed to continue that kind of government for ten years. If that plan was his, he came nearer comprehending the necessities of the situation than any other prominent statesman of that time. The abolition of State lines, and total change of names for territorial districts, would have at once extirpated the last remnants left by the war of the baleful doctrine of State rights, as taught in the South—a theory which will never permit us peace as long as it colors the politics of these States. If that had been done, and the probationary term extended to twenty years, accompanied by the establishment of a thorough system of education, we would soon have forgotten the war feeling. We would have gone to work to repair damage and develop the wasted South, instead of disturbing ourselves about politics. At the end of twenty years a new generation—that had not known slavery, a generation educated, both white and black, to understand the duties of the self-government they were about to assume—would have taken charge of the war States. In the days of reconstruction the South was not represented, nor were Southern Unionists consulted as to the plan; but I don't apprehend that the plan of reconstruction would have been materially different in any event, and I fear, even were it to do over, with our nine years' experience, the mind of the country could not be brought up to so thorough a programme.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Perhaps now no violent remodeling of what has been done will be attempted; if so, then I suggest the following: Let a complete public school system be established, giving the General Government power, by an amendment of the Constitution, if necessary, to enforce such a system where the States persistently neglect it, as in this State. It may be considered as settled that the Democracy, if left to control the matter, will never permit a good system of public education. At every party convention they hold, they will adopt well-sounding resolutions on that subject, but the laws they are compelled to enact to keep up appearances are all impracticable shams, and are so intended. It is, at any rate, a singular coincidence that the Democracy of Texas, whenever they have come into power, have plundered the accumulated school fund to satisfy their necessities for the time being. They did this in 1861 and 1862, to the extent of near a million of dollars, to carry on their war. In 1866 and 1867, under President Johnson's reconstruction, they laid hands on that part of it which Provisional Gov. Hamilton had recovered and restored to the State Treasury. Now again it is understood that several hundred thousand dollars of the available school fund have been misappropriated, while the public schools are suspended. This manner of dealing with that fund indicates the Democratic sentiment toward education. They are not to be trusted. Two years ago 130,000 of the children of the State were being educated in public schools, established by the Republicans: now it is a large estimate to say that 25,000 are receiving instruction in any sort of school. A quarter of a million of young whites and blacks are growing up in ignorance and being fitted for lynchers or to fill white leagues or Kuklux klans, if whites, or be driven to the fields under labor and contract laws, if blacks. There is a gloomy prospect for those who are raising families here, but the establishment of a thorough educational system will at once commence to clear away the clouds. As in the Northern States, where the spurious Democracy has disappeared with the advance of education, so here, the day that witnesses the enforcement of a system that will reach equally the children of the rich and poor, will also witness the commencement of the end of the false pretences.

SECURITY FOR LIFE, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, AND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Accompanying the provision for schools, there should be, in as far as the Constitution and laws of the United States can be made to apply, security provided for life and freedom of speech, and the elective franchise for all classes. While there is no doubt that a reasonable independence of local or State authority is advantageous both in matters of legislation and administration, yet our history shows that the security of the natural rights of the citizen cannot safely be left to uncontrolled State caprice. There never has been here any written law restraining the freedom of speech with the death penalty, yet we know that constantly, before the war, the unwritten law ministered by mobs put that penalty on those suspected of encouraging abolition either by word or deed, and the State authorities encouraged that mode of repression. The people of a whole State, in treatment of minorities, are less liable to violent fluctuations of opinion than the people of a part of the State where that minority may happen to be located; and so the people of the whole United States less than the people of any one State. In other words, forty millions of people are more conservative and freer from hasty passion and prejudice in matters affecting the rights and privileges of minorities or individuals than one million. I, at any rate, would rather trust the preservation of my rights to the caprice of the whole nation than to that of a small section.

The above regulations and the application of prompt relief, whenever by fraud or violence, possession of a State Government has been seized, or discriminating (as our Congressional apportionment) or class legislation attempted, will, I think, gradually effect a restoration of law. As soon as it is understood as inevitable that some such order of things is hereafter to prevail, our people will make up their minds to accept it, and an era of better feeling will at once commence.

By way of conclusion, I will remark, while Democrats may consider the foregoing statement as prejudiced on the Republican side, many Republicans may think that I have not gone as far as the facts might warrant.

Perhaps, then, I have followed the just medium. I will add that for the truth in substance of all the facts and history of our State, which I have detailed, I hold myself responsible, and am ready to establish the same. Very respectfully,

EDMUND J. DAVIS.

To the President of the Southern Republican Convention, Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE JERSEY LAND FRAUD.

EXCHANGING COMMUNIPAW LOTS FOR A STEAM-TUG—ACTION FOR CONSPIRACY—A VERDICT OF $7,350 FOR PLAINTIFFS.

For a week past an important trial has been proceeding before Judge Loew and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, in which a lawyer and his client are charged with a conspiracy to defraud the owners of a steam-tug out of title to the same, by transferring to them in lieu thereof certain lots said to be located at Communipaw, N. J., but to which plaintiffs claim defendants had no title, and knew they had no title. The facts have already appeared in THE TIMES at the commencement of the trial, but may be briefly restated as follows: About a year or more ago the plaintiffs, Shea and others, being owners of the steam-tug Pope Catlin, placed it in the hands of a Mr. Harris for sale. The latter found a purchaser in Thomas Larkin, who, in payment of the purchase price, $6,000, conveyed to the owners title to fifteen lots of land in Communipaw, N. J., John D. Monell, a lawyer of this City, certifying to the validity of Larkin's title. Before the completion of the sale Shea, one of the plaintiffs, obtained information which led him to believe the State of New-Jersey claimed ownership of the property in question. To satisfy his scruples on this point, the defendant, Monell, wrote to the Attorney-General of the State of New-Jersey in relation to the matter, and showed to Shea a reply, in which the Attorney General appeared to say the State of New-Jersey "didn't" claim title to the property. On this assurance the sale was completed; but it is now claimed by plaintiffs that the letter of the Attorney General, as originally written, read "did," and that this word was subsequently made to read "didn't" by the addition of the letters n't, made by some person in the interest of the defendants; that defendant Larkin had no valid title to the property; that this fact was known to both Larkin and his attorney and co-defendant, Monell, at the time of the sale, and that both conspired together to defraud plaintiffs out of the steam-tug, which defendant Larkin subsequently sold.

The case was tried with great zeal on both sides, Messrs. Townsend and Weed representing plaintiffs, Mr. Frank Byrne representing the defendant, Larkin, and Ex-Judge Van Cott representing the other defendant, Monell. The testimony was both voluminous and conflicting as to the validity of Larkin's title, the knowledge defendants had as to the validity of such title, the possibility of their having been mistaken in relation thereto, and the existence or non-existence of a conspiracy between the defendants to defraud the plaintiffs out of their property.

The Attorney General of New-Jersey testified to the alterations made in his letter. Previous to the Judge's charge, counsel on both sides handed up numerous written requests to charge, but after hearing the charge, both considered it so fair that they volunthrily withdrew their requests, except one or two on the part of defendants as to facts proven on the trial, which the Judge refused to submit to the jury, leaving it to the latter to determine all questions of fact in the case.

On the question of law Judge Loew held that the defendant Larkin, had no title to the lots involved in the suit, and on the questions of fact, charged the jury as follows: "If you believe, from the evidence, that the defendants knew that the title to the property conveyed to the plaintiffs was bad, and that they conspired together to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs, then you will find a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, against both of the defendants. If you believe from the evidence that there was no conspiracy between the defendants, but come to the conclusion that either of the defendants made false and fraudulent representations for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the plaintiffs, then you will find a verdict against that one. If, on the other hand, you believe from the evidence that there was no conspiracy to defraud, and that neither of the defendants was guilty of deceit or false and fraudulent representations, then you will find a verdict in favor of both defendants, no matter how mistaken or erroneous you may believe that their statements or representations may have been. If you find a verdict in favor of plaintiffs, then, inasmuch as in my opinion the deed of the defendant Larkin vested no title to the property therein described in the plaintiffs, it may be treated as a nullity, and you will find a verdict for such sum as you may believe from the evidence that the steamboat, with which the plaintiffs parted, was fairly and reasonably worth. And you may also allow interest on the sum so found from the time of the exchange."

After a brief absence the jury brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiffs and against both defendants, assessing the damages at $7,350.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

THIEVES, BURGLARS, AND PICKPOCKETS SENT TO PRISON—A LARGE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS DISPOSED OF.

Recorder Hackett and District Attorney Rollins disposed of the following cases in the Court of General Sessions yesterday: Annie S. Robinson, alias Eliza Birch, colored, pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Mary Leonard, (jointly indicted with John J. Mullen, who pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison a few days since,) also pleaded guilty to attempted larceny from the person. Counsel for the accused moved for her discharge on the ground that she was the wife of Mullen, and could not be held responsible. District Attorney Rollins, however, opposed the motion, and showed that the woman had already served two terms in State Prison. The Recorder sent her to State Prison for two years and six months....Philip Nolan and Edward Brown pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and there being extenuating circumstances, sentence was suspended....James Tracey and Thomas Burke pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Charles Lankan, a youthful offender who has only just escaped from the Penitentiary, was brought up on three indictments for larceny. He pleaded guilty to one, and was sent back to the Penitentiary for eighteen months....John Cairnes and Eugene Fox, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....William N. Smith, a youth, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge....Henry J. Saulsbury, against whom five indictments had been found for forgery, pleaded guilty to one, and was sent to State Prison for five years....Henry Lang, charged with attempting to cut his young wife with a razor while in a state of intoxication, pleaded guilty to assault. The wife having interceded with the court for mercy, his Honor discharged the prisoner with a severe reprimand, informing him that if he ever again ill-treated his wife he would receive the full punishment which had been suspended....Herman Winters was convicted of picking the pocket of Marie Jackle, of No. 40 Avenue C, of ninety cents, in the menagerie at Central Park, on the 7th of September, and remanded for sentence.

THE ELECTION INDICTMENTS—FAILURE OF THE PROSECUTION.

Augustus A. Levy, one of the indicted Inspectors of Election, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. It appeared from the testimony that the violations of the law on which the indictment was founded consisted in not allowing the ballots, after being opened, to lie open on the table, so that the watchers might have an opportunity to see for whom they were cast. This error, whereby it was admitted no candidate had been wronged, was shown to be a mere oversight, resulting from ignorance of the inspectors as to the formalities necessary in counting the votes. The jury, with the assent of the prosecution, promptly acquitted Mr. Levy. Nothing was said as to the trial of the other parties indicted. In the cases of Levi Lippman and James B. Hunt, also indicted for a similar offense, a *nole prosequi* was entered.

FRENCH IMMIGRATION.

Reports submitted at a meeting of the French Emigrant Society, show that during the past month 761 French-speaking immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, of whom 554 were from France, 132 from Alsace, 53 from Lorraine, 44 from Belgium, 163 from Switzerland. Fifty-two were provided with employment through the agency of the society, and $51 were expended in aid of a number of others in poor circumstances. Two French immigrants were sent back by the society to their native country.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

THE HOUSE STILL IN SECRET SESSION.

ADMISSION OF THE EXCLUDED DELEGATES—DEBATE ON DR. SEYMOUR'S APPOINTMENT—A NEW CANON ON DIVORCE—AN OVER-OFFICIOUS SECRETARY.

Previous to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Episcopal Church Convention going into secret session yesterday morning, Rev. James Runcie, D. D., of Missouri, said he had a memorial to present from the Missionary delegates, who were excluded from the secret sessions of the House. The memorialists considered that they were unjustly shut out from listening to, or participating in, the discussion of the subjects now engaging the attention of the convention; that they were duly accredited by their respective Territories, and according to the rules, as they understood them, were entitled to seats in the house, with the right of speaking, but not of voting on all questions which should come before it. The memorialists further said they had left their homes at considerable inconvenience and at great expense, for the purpose of taking part in the proceedings of the house; that the action of the convention would, if not rescinded, tend to the injury of the Church in the missionary districts, and therefore respectfully requested a reconsideration of their case.

The house evidently seemed disposed to accede to the prayer of the memorialists. It was felt that they had acted hastily and unwisely; that their course toward the delegates could not be justified; that it was universally condemned by all friends of the Church, and that it was likely to lead to mischief. They wished to retrace their steps with good grace, and a polite intimation was made to Dr. Runcie to withdraw the memorial, and an assurance given that the opposition to the admission of the Missionary delegates would be withdrawn. The house did not wish to have the memorial go upon the minutes, preferring that the admission of the delegates should appear as if freely granted, and Dr. Runcie having withdrawn the memorial, the hitherto excluded delegates were unanimously admitted.

The house at this point nominally resumed the discussion of the doctrinal views held, or supposed to be held by Rev. Dr. Seymour, Bishop elect of the Diocese of Illinois. There was scarcely any direct reference made during the debate to Dr. Seymour, personally, the whole argument being on the question of transubstantiation. The Low Church party strongly protested against the doctrine as held by Roman Catholics and the extreme Ritualists, and even condemned the views of the High Church clergymen on the subject. They contended that the communion service was nothing more than a symbol or memorial of the Lord's Supper, and were opposed to the appointment of any person to the episcopate who held contrary views. The High Church party, however, maintained the doctrine of a spiritual presence, and argued that the holding of similar views by Dr. Seymour should not be considered as a disqualification for the office to which the Diocese of Illinois had called him. It was rumored that a majority of the house entertain a like opinion, and that Dr. Seymour's nomination will be confirmed by a large majority.

After recess and while the members were in the lunch-room, the Secretary, Rev. William Stevens Percy, entered the room, and having ascended a bench, officiously announced in a loud voice that the reporters were present and were listening to the conversation of members. He warned the delegates to beware, as from past experience he was sure the secrets of the house would be made public. The Secretary having performed this uncalled for and ungentlemanly act, descended to the floor. Several members condemned the course adopted by Dr. Percy, and said that it was an uncalled-for outrage and insult, both to the delegates as well as the reporters, bearing in mind that the reporters were present on the invitation of Dr. Percy himself, who furnished them with tickets. There were several persons not members in the church-room, exclusive of the reporters, and Dr. Percy's remarks were therefore felt to be, to say the least, uncalled for. Deputies said his remarks were a reflection on their own discretion, and they considered that, being only an official of the house, and not even a delegate himself, he exercised very bad taste in interfering.

During the afternoon session Message No. 20 was read from the House of Bishops, asking the lower house to concur in a resolution "that the joint committee to confer with the joint committee of the Provincial Synod of Canada, be continued until the next General Convention." The house concurred in the message.

Message No. 21 was also read from the Bishops, as follows:

Resolved, That the following Canon of Divorce be substituted in place of canon 13 of title 3, which is hereby repealed, and that the said canon be numbered 13 of title 2, viz.:

SECTION 1. If any persons be joined together otherwise than as God's Word allows, their marriage is not valid.

SEC. 2. No Minister of the Church shall solemnize matrimony in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband of either party still living, and where the divorce was obtained for some cause arising after matrimony, but this canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.

SEC. 3. No minister of this Church shall present for confirmation or administer the Holy Sacrament to any person divorced for any cause arising after marriage, or marriage to another in violation of this canon during the lifetime of such divorced wife or husband; but this prohibition shall not extend to the innocent party where the divorce has been for the cause of adultery, nor to any penitent person *in extremis*.

SEC. 4. Questions touching the facts of any case arising under the canon, shall be referred to the Bishop of the diocese or missionary district, or if there be a vacancy in the Episcopate, then to some Bishop designated by the Standing Committee, who shall thereupon make inquiry by Commissary or otherwise, and deliver his Godly judgment in the premises.

SEC. 5. This Canon, so far as it affixes penalties, does not apply to cases occuring before its taking effect, according to Canon 4, Title 4.

The message was placed on the calendar.

After the reading of these messages, the debate on the appointment of Dr. Seymour was renewed, and several deputies delivered strong appeals in his favor. At 4 o'clock, when the house adjourned, no decision had been reached, and the Secretary does not expect any before this evening.

MEETING OF THE EVANGELICAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY—ADDRESS BY REV. MR. DALTON.

The Evangelical Educational Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its eighth annual meeting yesterday in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street. There was a fair attendance, and the Bishop of Nevada presided.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Hon. Felix R. Brunot; Treasurer, William C. Houston; Secretary, Rev. R. C. Matlack. The Treasurer's and Secretary's reports, showing the society to be in a prosperous condition, were read and approved. The treasury had received $31,000 during the year, and aided in the support of eighty-four students. The Secretary's report was a careful and able defense of the position and principles of the society as a distinctly evangelical and Low Church organization. It was referred to the Board of Managers for publication.

Several amendments to the charter were considered and referred to the Board of Managers.

After the business meeting papers were read by Rev. Dr. Nicholson and Rev. Mr. Dalton, of Portland. The address of the latter related to the better education of young men preparing for the ministry, and the discourse displayed that vigor of thought as frequently found in the provincial districts as in the metropolis. Mr. Dalton said the age was one of extremes, of poverty and wealth, of ignorance and learning, of superstition and science, of the boldest experiments, the wildest license and violent reactions. Bishop White said that the Episcopal Church would always be the church of the wealthy and prosperous class, a prediction likely to prove true. Now to minister usefully and successfully to this large and influential class, the reverend Honeymans and Creamcheeses will never do. Young men whose highest ambition was to dine and wine with the great, or sit simpering with ladies in endless small-talk about the petty details of parish life, were not the kind to be sought and set forward in a clerical career. The greatest concern of these empty-headed creatures related to the proper style of wearing cravats, the cut of the coat-collar, and the orthodox length of its skirt. What could be expected of them, once ordained, but that they should depreciate sermons, denounce modern thought, the real as well as the affected, and discourse chiefly of man millinery, altar cloths, and such like? If the Episcopal Church was to take the place in this country which properly belonged to her, as the ancient Church of our race, she must educate ministers, who, thoroughly modern, American, and republican in spirit, will not fail either to understand or reasonably sympathize with the age to which they belong. The doubts raised by scientific men were both real and sincere, and they were making numerous skeptics among the most intelligent classes. How were those doubts to be met and how could they be successfully handled by men whose education was so superficial that they could not even state the grounds of them correctly, much less answer them intelligently and fairly? How could men whose sympathies were with the aristocratic forms of society minister successfully to an intensely democratic population? How could a Protestant church be served by a priesthood hankering after Romish ceremonies? What was needed—what must be had—to succeed was good material to work up—men of good common sense—men of the nineteenth century, not the ninth century—men who love study, who could think, and did think. But it was not safe to leave even these men to themselves during the formative period of their lives. They needed direction, and this society should give it largely through its Secretary. And this right of direction implied the duty of aiding as much as experience should prove necessary for a thorough academic preparation. A thorough preparation, said the speaker, because there were already too many half-educated men in the ministry. Not only did the age require a high standard of intelligence in the clergy, but the Episcopal Church in particular required it. It was the genius of that Church. The clergy of the mother Church had ever been an educated body, the scholars of the Kingdom. But in this country, hitherto the Church had given prestige to its ministers, rather than they to it. We could not always live on the reputation of our ancestors. This was an inquisitive age and a prying people. Nowadays the Christian soldier must win his spurs by personal merit and in active service. He must be sent forth, therefore, equipped at all points so far as the Church could prepare him. At the same time he must learn to rely chiefly on his own exertions, else he would become enervated and effeminate.

THE TWEED CASE.

THE BILL OF EXCEPTIONS—MOTION TO CORRECT THE RECORD OF CONVICTION.

Messrs. David Dudley Field, Ex-Judge Comstock, Willard Bartlett, and Elihu Root, counsel for William M. Tweed, appeared before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, for the purpose of having some corrections made in the bill of exceptions in the Tweed case, and having the bill finally settled. It appears that Tweed's counsel are not satisfied with the record of the case as settled by Chief Justice Davis. The record of the court shows the verdict of the jury, as taken down by the Clerk, to be as follows: "The jury having returned to the bar, say they find the defendant, William M. Tweed, guilty on the following counts in the indictment whereof it is alleged against him," &c. Then follows a specification of the counts in the indictment, to which is added: "And the jury further say that they find the defendant, William M. Tweed, not guilty on the residue of the counts." In settling the bill of exceptions, Judge Davis interpolated the record so as to read, "guilty of the several misdemeanors charged in the following counts," &c., and "not guilty of the several misdemeanors charged in the residue of the counts."

Mr. David Dudley Field moved that the record be changed back to the original form as entered by the Clerk.

District-Attorney Phelps claimed, in opposition to the motion, that the matter was immaterial, it being sufficient that the jury found the prisoner guilty on the counts. But even if the change was material, the Court had no power to make the alteration or correction asked for. It would be to alter, under the guise of correcting a clerical error, the judgment of the Court, and review the decision of a co-ordinate Judge.

Mr. Field urged in support of his motion that Judge Davis had committed an error or mistake in the record, and it became the duty of the Court to correct such error. The Court was superior to its Judge. It represented the supreme majesty of the people, while a judge out of court represented himself only. If this matter was immaterial, as claimed by the District Attorney, then why had the record of what occurred been altered? If it was material, then the prisoner had the right to have it accurately stated, as it actually occurred.

Judge Brady took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE EXCISE LAW.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS STILL DEFIANT—ARREST OF A LARGE NUMBER OF SALOON-KEEPERS.

The Commissioners of Excise appear to be waging a steady warfare against the liquor dealers throughout the City, judging by the number of arrests lately effected of persons charged with violating the Excise laws. The question of the liability of the liquor-dealers to pay the county tax required of them by the Commissioners, in addition to the United States tax, is now before the courts for settlement, and pending a decision, the saloon-keepers refuse to take out the license required by the Commissioners. Meanwhile, the receipts of the Excise Commissioners for the current year, are some $350,000 less than those of last year.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, the following liquor-dealers, charged with violating the laws, were arraigned before Justice Flammer: Charles Schluter, No. 446 Broome street; Philip Dannerfelser, No. 452 Broome street; Philip Brock: No. 129 Spring street; Philip Lanzl, No. 104 Wooster street; Richard Fink, No. 21 Sullivan street; Louis Evers, No. 106 Greene street; Henry Charlette, No. 50 West Houston street; Charles Lockerman, No. 176 Spring street; Jacob Hoetzil, No. 178 Christopher street; J. Devine, No. 84 Sullivan street; Thomas McEntegert, No. 125 Varick street; Henry Bridges, No. 310 West street; Louis Kutschen, No. 498 Hudson street; John Appell, No. 13 Sixth avenue; John Moylan, No. 492 West street; W. E. Rich, No. 335 Spring street; W. N. Lutze, No. 583 Washington street; G. Schmallztein, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich avenue; Frederick Eichoff, No. 319 Spring street; F. W. Dukel, No. 491 Washington street, and C. Frame, No. 331 Fourth street. Justice Flammer required all the accused to furnish $100 bail each to answer.

The following saloon keepers were arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Tombs: Carsten Heucken, of No. 254 Fulton street; John Doscher, of No. 305 Washington street; Edward Meyer, of No. 147 Washington street; Martin Joost, of No. 413 Greenwich street; Patrick Hargrove, of No. 49 Greenwich street; Henry Behrman, of No. 160 Washington street; Eide Meyer, of No. 222 Washington street; Frank W. Heard, No. 187 Chambers street; William Nordsick, of Nos. 84 and 86 New Church street; John A. Rosenzstretter, of No. 348 Washington street, and W. J. Dwyer, of No. 426 Greenwich street. They were all held to bail for trial.

CONFEDERATE COTTON AND CONTRACTS.

Some time since Nelson Clements commenced a suit in the Supreme Court in this City against Francisco Yuterria, to recover the value of 270 bales of cotton alleged to have been illegally converted to his own use by the latter. An order of arrest was granted against the defendant and bail fixed at $125,000. A motion was subsequently made before Judge Donohue to vacate this order of arrest. The motion was denied, but the amount of bail was reduced to $60,000, and, from the decision denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest absolutely, an appeal was taken on the part of the defendant. This appeal was argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. It is claimed on the part of plaintiff that this cotton, which is the subject of the suit, was placed by him in the possession of the defendant in Carnargo, Mexico; that defendant thereafter placed the cotton on board a boat belonging to himself, and conveyed it to Matamoras, thence to Bocca del Rio, and thence to Liverpool, where he sold it. Defendant denies that he ever had in his possession any cotton belonging to plaintiff exceeding ninety bales, and alleges that these ninety bales were transferred to plaintiff by the Confederate Government in payment of Enfield rifles, to be used by the Confederate army in the war against the Union; that it having come to plaintiff through such a source, he acquired no title to the cotton which entitles him to maintain the present suit for its value. At the close of the argument, the court took the papers, reserving its decision.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE TRAGEDY.

Thomas Bryson was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with manslaughter. From the opening of District Attorney Rollins, it appeared that a drunken brawl occurred in the tenement-house No. 230 West Sixteenth street, between the prisoner and a young man named Patrick O'Brien, since deceased, on the night of the 1st of August. The quarrel arose through Bryson having abused and assaulted the sister and mother (Mrs. Catherine Hickie) of O'Brien. Bryson and O'Brien were struggling at the head of the stairs, when Mrs. Hickie attempted to separate them, and being pushed by Bryson, fell down stairs and died next morning. The evidence disclosed a deplorable state of that depravity and intemperance to be found in too many of the crowded tenement-houses in the City. The only witnesses to the tragedy, which took place in the early morning of Sunday, were the son of the deceased, who has since died, and a daughter of fourteen, named Catharine Hickie. The little girl stated that she did not know how serious her mother's injuries had been until she awoke in the morning and found her dead. Bryson, in his own defense, swore that he had no intention of injuring the deceased, with whom he had always been on good terms, and did not know of her death until he read it in the newspapers. The jury could not agree to a verdict, standing ten for conviction, and two for acquittal. District Attorney Rollins then accepted the plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the Recorder sentenced Bryson to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THE NEWLY-ARRIVED FRENCH BILLIARD ARTIST.

M. Vignaud, the French billiard expert, who arrived, in company with M. Ubassy, a few days since, from Paris, gave a private exhibition at Daly & Kavanagh's Billiard-rooms, in the Spingler House, Union square, yesterday afternoon. He was assisted by M. Ubassy. The exhibition was very short, consisting only of a game of 150 points, French caroms, which M. Vignaud won by a majority of 71 points. Vignaud's highest run was 35, and Ubassy's 29. M. Vignaud is the most easy and graceful player that has visited us from abroad, and we should certainly think him the best. In appearance he is large, fine looking, and modest. Among the audience was Mr. Delaney, the inventor of the new patent wire cushions and the gentleman who inaugurated the forthcoming billiard tournament, which is to take place next month. M. Vignaud and M. Ubassy are to give exhibitions at Daly & Kavanagh's rooms every evening next week. They are also to assist, with all the other knights of the cue, at the complimentary testimonial to William Cook, the English champion, on Tuesday evening next, at Tammany Hall.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

TRIAL OF OFFENDING OFFICERS—THE DUMPING OF ASHES AND GARBAGE.

Two sessions of Police trials were held yesterday, one presided over by Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker, and the other by Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis. Sixty-two complaints against delinquent policemen were investigated. Patrolman Thomas Leonard, of the Twentieth Precinct, was complained of by Mrs. Amelia Rockwell, of No. 433 Grand street, Williamsburg, with having at night accosted her and her daughter as they were quietly walking up Tenth avenue, in the neighborhood of Forty-fifth street, and used insulting and obscene language toward them. Mrs. Rockwell stated that the officer seized her daughter by the arm and stared into her face, and when she remonstrated with him he said, impudently, "What are you going to do about it?" She replied that she would make a complaint against him, and the officer retorted by an indecent remark. Mrs. Rockwell also stated that on Wednesday a man representing himself as a friend of the officer called on her and attempted to induce her not to appear against him.

The officer, in his defense, testified to the same state of facts as sworn to by Mrs. Rockwell, but denied that he had used the indecent language. He also admitted that a friend of his had called on Mrs. Rockwell, but merely to ascertain that she lived where she represented. There were four other complaints against the officer for various infractions of discipline, to which the accused pleaded guilty, and all the cases were referred to the board for decision.

Patrolman James Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, was charged with intoxication. The officer failed to put in an appearance and the evidence of Capt. Williams and Sergt. Rooney having been taken, the case was referred to the board. Patrolman Julius Ferber, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, was charged with being absent without leave since the 3d inst. He left the station-house on that day and has not reported for duty since. Capt. Burden stated that he believed the accused had gone to Europe. This case was also referred. Patrolman Muldoon and Patrolman Larkins, of the Eighth Precinct, were charged with drinking beer. The complaints were substantiated and referred to the board. Patrolman Carroll, Twenty-first Precinct, was also tried on a charge of intoxication. This trial developed a mass of conflicting testimony, and as no decision could be arrived at, this case was also referred to the board. Patrolmen Michael O'Halloran and Michael Mulrooney, Twenty-seventh Precinct, were fined eight days' pay each for being in conversation about five minutes at Broadway and Battery place. Patrolman Patrick F. Cotter, Eighteenth Precinct, for being absent from post one hour and thirty minutes was fined ten days' pay Petrolmen Charles H. Lee and Michael Smith, Twenty-second Precinct, were each fined ten days' pay for conversing while on patrol.

At the meeting of the Board the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all persons who have received notice of their selection as poll-clerks are hereby notified that unless they respond to such notice before the 21st of October inst., other appointments will be made in their stead, and that all vacancies existing on that date in the list of poll-clerks will then be provided for by the Board of Police.

On the recommendation of the Street-cleaning Committee, it was resolved that on obtaining a permit, which is to be furnished free of charge at the Central Office, citizens will be permitted to dump ashes and garbage between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. at the several dumping-boards designated on such permit. That permits be granted by the Inspector of Street-cleaning on the order of the Board of Police in writing; all applications for permits to be referred to the Street-cleaning Committee and reported to the Board, and a record of such permits to be kept in a book prepared for that purpose.

A communication was received from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, inquiring by what authority the Board of Police change the time for cleaning the streets from the day to the night without permission of the Common Council. On motion of Commissioner Voorhis, the Chief Clerk was directed to prepare and forward a reply to the communication.

The following-named persons were appointed patrolmen: George E. Shaw, Patrick Barnwell, John J. Cosgrove, Frederick A. Radnus, Henry E. Giffen, Lewis F. Hess, William Morganweck, and James Kilmartin. Patrolman Andrew Clark, Nineteenth Precinct, and Frederick Quinn, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were dismissed for intoxication. Patrolman Daniel Singleton, Eighteenth Precinct, was dismissed for being absent without leave. On the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, the following patrolmen were promoted to be roundsmen, having been examined and recommended by the Superintendent and Drill Captain: Stephen Shellard, Thirteenth Precinct; William W. McLaughlin, Third Precinct; Charles M. Grainger, Sixth Precinct, and Patrick McGuire, Tenth Precinct. Sergt. Frank B. Randall was transferred from the Twenty-seventh to Twenty-first Precinct; Sergt. John F. Buckley, from Fourteenth to Twenty-seventh Precinct, and Sergt. John T. Wright, from Twenty-first to Fourteenth Precinct.

A number of complaints in relation to the removal of ashes and garbage were referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. John Z. O'Brien, Deputy Inspector of Street-cleaning, was allowed the use of the Police telegraph to facilitate the business of street-cleaning during the night-time, and Matthew Beirne was appointed foreman in the Street-cleaning Bureau.

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE RECENT "CORNER" IN OATS—FAILURE OF THE FIRM OF E. S. EDGAR & CO.—GROUNDLESS RUMORS.

Considerable excitement was created at the Produce Exchange late yesterday afternoon by an announcement that the firm of E. S. Edgar & Co., of Burlington, Iowa, had been obliged to suspend, and that their liabilities were heavy. The firm was prominently engaged in the late Chicago "corner" in oats, since which time it is supposed they have been short of the market. It is reported that they stood long of 300,000 bushels of oats at 65 cents, whereas the market was weak yesterday at 47 cents. Independent of this they are reported to have been "long" of corn in which there has been recently a marked decline.

In connection with the failure of Edgar & Co., rumors were rife of embarrassments to other firms, growing out of transactions with the suspended house. Among those prominently mentioned was the firm of Lathrop & Engs, Broad street, New-York, who, it is said, held a large amount of conditional acceptances of Edgar & Co., which were to have been met as the latter firm forwarded grain; this not arriving, Lathrop & Engs refused to honor the acceptances, and the same were protested. It is proper to add that Lathrop & Engs declare themselves entirely solvent, and fully able to meet all demands.

J. Lathrop & Co. were also mentioned in the same connection, but the firm state that they are not in the least embarrassed. They only held a few of the acceptances of Edgar & Co., which were conditional in their character, and only to be paid on receipt of money.

It has been generally known for some days past, that the firm of Mygatt, Haviland & Co., dry goods, No. 354 Broadway, were in difficulties, and that their paper was not negotiable on the street. Mr. Mygatt yesterday admitted that the firm had suspended and were engaged in making arrangements for a settlement with their creditors. Their failure, he stated, had been precipitated by the reports published about them in certain journals which were in a large degree careless or malicious. In regard to the amount of their liabilities, he was not in a position to speak positively, but a statement would be prepared for the creditors with all possible dispatch.

Messrs. Valentine & Co., whose failure occurred a few days since, have made arrangements with their creditors for a settlement at sixty cents on the dollar. The members of the firm are held in such deservedly high esteem by the mercantile and financial community that their circular was received on all sides with the utmost cheerfulness.

The committee appointed by the creditors of Messrs. Peake, Opdycke & Co., who suspended some time ago, have reported that the firm have promptly paid eighty per cent. of their indebtedness in eight installments, with interest. The report states that upon a careful examination of the remaining assets it was found that there was not surplus enough to pay the additional twenty per cent., and that the amount which could be obtained would depend greatly upon the formation of a strong firm to succeed to the business. A proposition received from Mr. Peake on the 1st of October, for a final adjustment of the affairs of the firm, has been adopted by the committee.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

John Ryan and John Smith, the two boys who were detected in the act of forcing an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Hunt, No. 127 East Thirty-fifth street, a few mornings ago, and who were remanded to enable the Police to complete the case, were yesterday again arraigned at this court. The accused are also charged with committing a burglary upon the premises of Eugene I. Jackson, No. 130 East Thirty-fifth street, and stealing therefrom clothing of the value of $180. A handkerchief found in the possession of the boys was identified as the property of Mr. Jackson. They were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each....John Marshall, aged forty, of No. 676 Eleventh avenue, on Thursday night attempted to commit suicide by drowning himself in the North River at the foot of Forty-fourth street. He was rescued by an officer, who yesterday brought him before Justice Otterbourg, by whom he was locked up in default of a fine of $10 for intoxication....John Leonard, of No. 298 First avenue, was sent to the Island for six months for striking his wife Joanna on the head with a hatchet.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16.—Vice President Wilson arrived here from Springfield this morning, and left immediately for home by way of New-York.

A STORM IN THE EAST.

THE NAGASAKI TYPHOON.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF ITS SEVERITY—HEAVY COMMERCIAL LOSSES.

A Yokohama (Japan) correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing under date of Sept. 7, gives the following account of the terrible typhoon which recently devastated the southern portion of Japan:

On the 9th of August Nagasaki was visited by a typhoon such as had not been experienced for many years before, and which did much damage in the harbor among the shipping, and many native junks were sunk. It also blew down many native houses. But few lives were reported lost, however. But the hurricane which passed over the southern portion of this Empire on the 20th of August was unparalleled in force and destructiveness, and the loss of life was frightful. Soon after noon on the 20th inst. the barometer gave indications that a violent storm was approaching, and at 4 P. M. it commenced to rain, the wind blowing in fitful gusts and veering from one point of the compass to another. At 7 P. M. the glass indicated 29.20, and falling with great rapidity. By this time the rain was falling in sheets, accompanied with heavy squalls of wind. The crews of the vessels in the harbor of Nagasaki could now be seen taking every precaution to save them from the threatened danger. Extra anchors were got out, light spars sent down, the smaller craft were making their way toward the upper end of the harbor for better security, and everywhere, both on land and water, every precaution was taken which was possible to preserve life and property from the destructiveness of the elements. By 11 o'clock it was blowing a furious gale, the glass indicating 28.90, at which time the typhoon really commenced, wind from the south-east, and it now commenced its work of destruction. Houses were being blown down on shore, vessels were dragging their anchors about the harbor and colliding with each other, junks and other native craft were being sunk, tiles were flying from the roofs of the European houses, the night was black as pitch, and the rain blinding, and, taking it altogether, "things were pretty lively."

At midnight the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane, and it was impossible to keep one's feet without holding on to something, or to make one's self heard except by placing mouth to ear and shouting loudly. The wind now commenced to veer to the southward, and at 1 A. M. on the 21st the barometer reached its lowest point, indicating 28.34. At 1:30 A. M. the wind had veered to west-south-west, the barometer had risen to 28.62, and the force of the wind sensibly decreased, which fact showed that the typhoon was at an end, and from that time until morning the wind gradually abated, veering to the north and west, with much rain. On the 22d, 23d, and 24th following, the enormous quantity of 13.85 inches had fallen in Nagasaki, and on the 25th it cleared off beautiful and pleasant.

Let us now take a walk down upon the Bund, and look upon the work of destruction caused by this fearful circular storm. The first thing that strikes our eye are the huge stones of the Bund wall, which are thrown up in the middle of the street, and lie scattered in every direction. The sheds of the Custom-house are completely demolished, and the Custom-house officials busy turning over the boards and other débris in the vain hope of fishing out some of the books or papers, which, however, are completely saturated with water and utterly destroyed. On looking out upon the water we see the Ping On and Madras, two splendid steamers, high and dry upon the rocks near Desima, and at Akunora is seen the Japanese iron ram Stonewall (formerly purchased from our Government) in a similar condition. About 150 yards away from where we stand lies the German bark Hamburg, stranded upon the beach, and a few rods further off lies the Sooloo upon the rocks, a complete wreck.

The Bertha is dismasted, the captain having cut away his masts to save the vessel. Hundreds of junks and native craft are sunk or upon the rocks, wrecked, and the whole harbor presents a scene of utter desolation and destruction, such as we hope never to witness again. Here lie junks upon the beach completely smashed, while yachts, cutters, sampans, men-of-war boats, and other small craft strew the beach in all directions. Many junks sunk in the harbor, and their masts can be seen here and there rising five or six feet above the surface of the water. The Stonewall was lifted by a huge wave completely over a ledge of rocks and forced up on the beach, where she lies in an easy position, although making much water. Dead bodies strew the beach in all directions, and the loss of life is far greater than was first anticipated. The estimated loss of life at first was 200, and junks destroyed 75, but later estimates place the loss of life at 350, and junks destroyed 175 to 200.

The men-of-war in the harbor rode the gale out safely, excepting, as before stated, the Stonewall. Four American war vessels were in port, comprising the Hartford, (flag-ship,) Kearsarge, Saco, and Ashuelot. These vessels having the best of ground-tackle, viz., four anchors and nearly 600 fathoms of cable each, met with no casualties excepting the loss of a few boats, which were smashed.

Great fears were entertained for the Lackawanna, which vessel sailed for Yokohama almost in the very teeth of the gale, leaving Nagasaki at 2 P. M. on the 20th inst., and it was surmised that she would get caught by the typhoon and pretty severely handled. That vessel, however, made a snug harbor forty-six miles from her port of departure, anchored under a high bluff, dropped two anchors, sent down topgallantmasts, and rode the gale out splendidly, the greatest force of the wind passing over her mastheads.

Let us now take a look around the town and see what damage has been done. Here are the tea-firing establishments of Messrs. Maltby & Co. and Messrs. Holm, Ringer & Co., one complete mass of ruins, and the street is strewn with broken timbers, tiles, and pieces of wood. Along the Bund the fences and walls are all blown down and a complete ruin. The bridge leading to Desima is blown down. All the Consular flagstaffs are flat upon the ground and broken in pieces. The Governor's hencho, (house,) a magnificent new building but recently finished, lies a complete mass of broken lumber. Hundreds of native houses are demolished and hundreds of native families rendered homeless.

The European part of Nagasaki suffered severely. There was not a house or a bungalow that was not more or less injured, and many "go downs" (warehouses) were observable without roofs, and in others the goods protruding from some broken part of the building.

Every house in Oura suffered more or less from the effects of the storm, while at Sagarimats there is scarcely a papered wall in the whole settlement. Big trees are broken in pieces everywhere, while boards, tiles, broken lamps, stones, timbers, dead bodies, &c., meet the eye everywhere. The loss to the mercantile community of Nagasaki is estimated at $150,000, but at present no one can tell the actual amount of damage sustained.

Advices are constantly being received from towns and villages further south and west, where it appears the storm has committed ravages of unparalleled extent. The town of Fukakori, twelve miles distant, has suffered severely, and Mogi and Simbarri were almost destroyed. Nearly every junk and sampan at the little coal island of Takisima were either smashed or destroyed, many houses blown down, and hundreds rendered homeless. Truly it has been a terrible time among the people upon the southern coast of Japan. The typhoon lasted six hours, and it will take six months to repair the damage done. The natives of Nagasaki state that no such storm has passed over Japan for the past seventy years, or within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

DEFRAUDED HIS EMPLOYER.

In July last a young German, who gave his name as George A. Thiele, applied for employment as salesman at the house of Mr. D. Frankel, a wholesale liquor dealer, No. 29 Beaver street. He said he had been employed in the same business in Philadelphia, and presented letters of recommendation purporting to be from business firms in that city. As his manner was prepossessing, Mr. Frankel engaged him at a fair salary, and he went to work at once. About two weeks ago his employer began to be aware that all was not right in his establishment, and suspecting Thiele, applied to Mooney & Rowland's Detective Agency, No. 162 Broadway, for their assistance. A detective was put upon Thiele's track, and it was discovered that he had been in the habit of taking money from his employers for several months. His mode of procedure was very ingenious; he would, for instance, sell a bill of goods to a customer at a much lower rate than he was instructed to obtain, and then report the sale to the firm at the regular rates for time sales. By afterwards offering a very heavy discount for cash, he would very often succeed in collecting the debt before it became due. When the debt became due, as he attended to the collections, he would either make excuses to the firm in the name of the debtor, or would pay over small amounts, on account, thus preventing inquiry. In other instances he would boldly pocket the whole amount collected, and quietly let the matter drop. He was arrested yesterday, and taken before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court, where he partially acknowledged his guilt. Among other papers found in his possession were a number of checks and drafts representing several thousand dollars, which he admitted were forged. From inquiries made in Philadelphia it was learned that his record there was very bad, and that he bore the reputation of being an adroit forger and swindler. He was fully committed by Justice Morgan and held in default of $500 bail.

CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.

The trial of Joseph W. Carey, First Officer of the American ship Sovereign of the Seas, indicted for cruelty and unusual punishment on the high seas, was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Benedict. A full history of this case was given in THE TIMES at the time of Carey's arrest. It will be remembered that he was accused of committing acts of cruelty toward an Italian named Achilles Brignardello, who shipped on board the vessel at San Francisco, during the entire voyage from that place to the port of Havre, France. Quero Frank, the first witness called by the prosecution, testified to several acts of cruelty witnessed by him, and his testimony was not shaken by the cross-examination. Edward Lynch, the ship's carpenter, was then put upon the stand. His examination had not concluded when the court adjourned until Monday.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinee at 1:30—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Signora Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MOORCROFT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1:30.—HANGING OF THE CRANE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL (four acts).

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg. Matinée at 1:30. Sunday Evening—GRAND CONCERT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FAIRY CIRCLE—CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. Matinee at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet. Matinée at 1:30.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE—KIT CARSON—THE BROKEN SWORD.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS, by Mr. Frederick Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Why is it that a demand for Gen. SHERMAN'S resignation appears so suddenly in the paper at Washington which is known as the official organ of the Administration?

Our special correspondent, who is making a tour through Louisiana on horseback—so as to avoid the railroads and other beaten tracks as much as possible—sends us another interesting letter, which we publish this morning. The present condition of one of the largest plantations in the State is described, and the attitude of the negro toward his employer is explained by the persons chiefly interested. The report of actual conversations with the Southern people and their "hands" is worth all the sensational bosh published with the headline "Washington" over it, and probably fabricated much nearer New-York than even that city. Our correspondent's testimony as to the "intimidation" employed at the polls is also well worth reading and remembering. The planters and other white citizens were informed that our correspondent came from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which has long been described in the South as a "black Republican sheet," and he was not shot, or ridden on a rail, or tarred and feathered. On the contrary, he testifies that "every one of the white men seemed to regard his appearance as a harbinger of better times," doubtless because they hoped he would tell the truth about them, and not go into the outrage-manufacturing business at their expense. To get at the truth is, indeed, the sole object of our correspondent's journey—the "bloody-shirt" drama must be left to the hired organs and the mysterious authors of the "reign-of-terror" dispatches dated from Washington.

To-day marks the close of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park. There are six races on the programme, all of which ought to be very interesting contests. Several of the "crack" horses have gone to Baltimore to take part in the great meeting which opens there on Tuesday. But there are racers enough of fame and mettle left at Jerome Park to warrant the expectation of a splendid finish to a highly-successful meeting.

In his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, Massachusetts, Mr. RUFUS S. FROST gives a very compact statement of political principles. He says he recognizes the necessity for keeping the legislative branch of the Government in the hands of men who will protect the rights of every American citizen, restore the currency to a specie standard, correct official abuses, and administer economically every department of the Government. As Mr. FROST is to succeed the veteran Massachusetts Representative, it is gratifying to know that the succession is likely to fall to a Boston merchant of such opinions and purposes. He is a substantial business man in middle life, of spotless private character, fair experience in public affairs, and devoted to the maintenance of correct principles in politics and legislation.

The *World* is a very amusing paper, when it does not try to be funny. It is possible to get a laugh out of it when it intends to be very serious. Yesterday, for example, it preached a little sermon to the Republican newspapers on the folly of not properly recording election returns, and advised them to imitate the example of the New-York *World* during the last dozen years. We all know what that was. Out of a Democratic defeat, the *World* managed to figure up an overwhelming victory. Its celebrated arithmetic man has never found a job of that kind too hard for him. This has been a standing joke in the State for years past. On the other hand, Republican papers generally tell the truth about such matters. On the morning after the Ohio and Indiana elections, for instance, we gave much fuller and more decisive returns of the Democratic victory than the *World* itself published, and the next day we gave tables showing the extent of the Republican losses, which tables the Democratic organs were very glad to borrow or steal from our columns. To accuse others of tricks which it practices itself is a very favorite plan of the *World*, and we have no doubt it answers its purpose, or it would not be so often repeated.

A TIMES special correspondent has by this time probably reached the head-quarters of DON CARLOS. A letter written by him while still en route for that destination will be found in another column. The dangers which threaten newspaper correspondents in Northern Spain are somewhat aggravated in the case of our representative by the fact that he has fallen into the company of an English Carlist Commissioner acting as a medium of communication between the British Committee and the seat of war. A traveling companion who carries enough rebel documents on his person to secure his immediate shooting in the event of capture by the Republicans is hardly calculated to add new charms to a journey in Spain. Our correspondent evidently thinks, however, that a chance or two more or less of being shot ought not to weigh for a moment with a man in pursuit of information.

Modern inventions of various kinds now add much to the ease and comfort of living—or at any rate, we flatter ourselves that they do. The trouble of doing anything for ourselves is now taken off our hands by machinery or some new-fangled device. The latest improvement which has been submitted to our notice is described in a circular addressed to us from a "Commissionaire Company." We learn from this that a Commissionaire, who is placed at the disposal of the public by this company, is warranted to do anything and everything. He "will call at your rooms and clean your clothing"—a good thing to do, considering that most servants think that kind of work beneath them. "He will collect your bills"—a process in which some difficulty is occasionally experienced under the present arrangements known to mankind. What would be still more useful to many husbands, who prefer to spend their evenings anywhere but with their own wives or families, "he will secure you seats for the theatre, and, if desired, he will wait upon the lady to and from such entertainments, appearing in a fine evening dress." Who would not be proud to see his wife sailing forth under so distinguished a convoy? Few men can afford to buy themselves "fine evening dresses" nowadays, so that there will probably be a brisk demand for these resplendent Commissionaires. Moreover, "he will appear at your private parties," and doubtless be quite as ornamental and amusing there as some of your own guests he will "carry your child or push the baby-carriage;" he will move your piano, carry your bags, "annoy your bad debtor by repeated calls, three times a day," and finally—

> "The Commissionaire will attend your lady when making calls, shopping, etc., acting as 'Lackey,' delivering visiting cards, protecting her by umbrella from the sun and storm, or falling on a slippery day; on all such occasions he will appear in elegant Servant's Livree, imported from Paris and Vienna."

This is the most useful being we have heard of for a long time past, and he will doubtless be much appreciated by the ladies, who are sometimes in need of the little attentions above referred to.

A lucid and impartial statement in regard to the present condition of politics in Tennessee will be found in the letter of our special correspondent which we publish to-day. The remarkable vagaries with which "ANDY" JOHNSON is diversifying the campaign in that State are fully explained, and Gov. BROWN'S way of accounting for the infelicities of Democratic rule in Tennessee is very readably summarized in the account given of an interview with that official. The mischievous effects of the very indiscriminating social stigma which the Tennessee Democrat endeavors to attach to Republicans, whether native or immigrant, is clearly pointed out by our correspondent.

We give space in our columns, this morning, to a letter from EDMUND J. DAVIS, late Republican Governor of Texas, which was read at the Chattanooga Convention on Thursday. Ex-Gov. DAVIS seems inclined to believe that the number of homicides in the State has greatly increased since the Democratic Party obtained power there, but does not indicate that the majority of those homicides have been dictated by political motives. He takes occasion to defend his own administration from charges which have been made against it; asserts that free speech and free political action on the Republican side are by no means easy or safe in Texas; and accuses the Democrats of having entirely suspended the public schools, plundered the school fund, and increased the State debt.

The Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District last evening nominated Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD as their candidate, which was making an excellent choice. Mr. SEWARD is son of the distinguished statesman, and a man of great modesty but of unusual ability. He was Assistant Secretary of State during his father's administration, and has been a careful observer and an attentive student of public affairs. With sound judgment, a carefully-trained mind, and a spotless character, the Seventh District ought to be glad to secure him as its representative.

GOV. DIX AND THE THIRD TERM.

The *Post* contends that, because THE TIMES did not "discover" before the October election that the third term project was injurious to the Republican Party, therefore Gov. DIX cannot now "do so undignified an act" as to express his opinion on the question. This appears to us to be a *non sequitur*. Even if THE TIMES had been wrong, would that be a good reason for Gov. DIX refraining from expressing his views on an issue which is being used to his injury? Why should Gov. DIX be bound hand and foot by the course of THE TIMES or any other newspaper, or even by the proceedings of a Convention? But, as a matter of fact, THE TIMES has *not* been wrong. It has always opposed the third term project, while treating the bare discussion of the subject as uncalled for. And so it seemed to be a few months ago. It was started as a newspaper "sensation," and has been so regarded all over the country until very recently. If, however, the public begin to believe in the talk, it can no longer be deemed ridiculous. As for the views which we have held on the question, we beg leave to call the attention of the *Post* to the following brief quotations, and to the dates:

"Most people see that the very talk of a third term is wildly ridiculous, and that such an innovation on established precedents *would be the ruin of the man or party which attempted it*—and therefore they are not disposed to discuss it seriously."—TIMES, *Leading Article*, June 20, 1874.

"No doubt there are many friends of the President who desire to see him elected again, but we doubt whether one newspaper, or a thousand, will be able to bring about that result. The common sense of the people will decide that question, and, in our judgment, it can only be decided in one way."—TIMES, *Aug.* 21, 1874.

"Whenever—if ever—the suggestion comes up in a tangible shape, there will be a quick and unmistakable verdict upon it; and we have several times pointed out what, in our opinion, that verdict will be."—TIMES, *Aug.* 23, 1874.

The *Post* will see from these extracts—and we might add others to them—that it fails to do us justice in describing our present admission of the unpopularity of the Third-Term project as a new "discovery." We have, indeed, been rather disposed to laugh at the whole thing—but if the people look at it seriously, it ceases to be a laughing matter, and, therefore, we advised, and still advise, Gen. DIX to speak out whatever may be in his mind concerning it. Why should he be injured, or the State be deprived of his invaluable services, on account of the wild schemes of a few toadies of the Administration? And if the Democrats are determined to exhibit him as an advocate of the third-term craze, why should he not be at liberty to say what he really thinks about it? The October elections have no more to do with the question than last Summer's comet, for nobody pretends that they turned upon it. The only great question at issue in Ohio and Indiana was, shall we have repudiation and inflation, and the people voted aye.

WHAT THE ELECTIONS MEAN.

We should have been glad to attach but little importance to the bearing of the elections in Ohio and Indiana upon the financial issue, and we were at first inclined to do so. But the fuller returns, and a more complete account of the points where the greatest changes have occurred, convince us that the most important issue was, on the whole, the financial one. We are not by any means convinced that the people of Ohio and Indiana would on the naked question of inflation and repudiation give an affirmative vote. If, for instance, such an issue should arise and be well defined in 1876, we do not feel sure that the declarations that were in the Democratic platforms of these States this Fall would be then sustained. But what are the exact facts?

The Democrats of Ohio avowed themselves unqualifiedly in favor of inflation and inferentially in favor of repudiation; those of Indiana declared clearly for both. In each State the party favored the abolition of the national banks and the replacement of their issues by Government notes, or, in other words, the substantial doubling of the non-interest-bearing debt. In Ohio the Republicans took precisely opposite ground. In Indiana they were less clear, but they were decidedly more conservative than the Democrats. Now that the vote has been taken, both parties agree that the contest turned largely on the financial issue, and that the result is a gain for paper, and a loss for hard money. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the victory "means that the volume of the currency should be enlarged in accordance with the business interests of the country. It means that the greenback should gradually be substituted for the national bank currency." Referring with great bitterness to Mr. THURMAN, the same paper says: "Failing in his efforts to force the gospel of Wall street upon the honest Democracy of Ohio, he turned his back upon our people, and sought refuge in the midst of the Eastern capitalists, while those who elected him were in a death struggle with the money power." "He is destitute of power and influence at home, and without his aid we have won the most brilliant victory in our political annals. Had we adopted his Wall street platform, and made him the figure-head of the canvass, we should have been most disgracefully beaten." On the other hand, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the leading Republican newspaper, which has made a most determined and able defense of sound doctrines in the State canvass, says, "On a platform of repudiation, inflation, anti-temperance, and general cussedness, the Democratic party carried the State of Ohio by a decided majority."

Here, then, is concurrent testimony from witnesses familiar with the facts, and whose prejudices are of opposite kinds, that the financial declarations of the Democratic Party helped them greatly, and that the position of the Republican Party was not sustained. We confess that to us these facts are extremely unwelcome. They indicate in two important Western States, one of them especially, with an active, intelligent and industrious population engaged in varied occupations, a condition of public opinion that is most unfortunate. In a community like Ohio, with its extensive commerce, its magnificent industries, its large and thriving cities, such declarations as were made by the Democrats ought to have driven their authors from public life. Even a negative indorsement of such doctrines would have been bad. To allow anything to interfere with their utter condemnation was a weakness. We find little difference between the notions of inflation and repudiation. They are twin products of the same false and dishonest idea that promises to pay are money. Either one deserved immediate and complete rejection. But so far as one can be said to be worse than the other, it is the conception that the bonds can be "paid" in paper. This is the more advanced and the bolder of the two, and it involves a more distinct violation of the faith of the Government. But the other is very like it. Both are to the last degree discreditable, and a majority for both has been obtained in Ohio and Indiana.

The effect of such an occurrence upon the national credit is necessarily injurious. It may not be immediate, but, unless it is counteracted by political events of an opposite character, it must be sure. We have already suffered much from the failure to pay the interest on nearly one-third of our railroad bonds. Hitherto the national credit has steadily advanced since it was rescued from the peril of the agitation of 1868. Of all times now is the worst to throw any shadow of doubt upon it at home or abroad. We know it is fashionable in some quarters to sneer at the foreign bondholder, and to consider him as a sort of legal freebooter, whose semi-annual coupons are a species of plunder which we are justified in retaining as best we may. But it was not in that light that we regarded him when we borrowed his money, and if he had supposed we should ever so regard him we should not have got his money. Yet we needed it very badly when we took it, and we shall need a great deal more of it in time for private if not for public use. If we disgrace our national name, we shall all suffer by it, that is, we shall all pay more dearly for the capital which, in spite of Western raving, we must continue to hire from abroad for many years to come.

It is this aspect of the Ohio and Indiana elections which seems painful to us. We regret the check to the Republican Party, but as a partisan affair it is of infinitesimal importance. It is the fact that it is a blow at the national credit that makes it humiliating, and a just cause for profound regret. We notice that the Democratic organs in this State, with a recklessness which, if it is not surprising, is scandalous, ignore or misrepresent the meaning of the victories of their party in the West, and the *World* even seeks to give the impression that Indiana was Democratic because Mr. TOM HENDRICKS repudiated the financial plank in the platform. But this only shows that whether their professions are good or bad, the Democratic leaders are in both demagogues, and that their attachment to sound financial doctrine is measured by the number of votes they hope to catch. And this suggests that there is only one course open for those who understand the danger and disgrace of the doctrines of inflation and repudiation. The Republican Party is almost unanimously opposed to these doctrines. Let those who would put them down, if they are of the Republican Party already, strive to make its opposition more pronounced and irrevocable. And let those who are not with that party join it. It has its weaknesses and its vicious tendencies; but they can be overcome, and it is to-day pre-eminently the party of honest finance. As such its claims cannot be safely ignored.

MR. TILDEN AND HIS ORGAN.

Mr. TILDEN'S eccentric paper endeavored to deny, the other day, that it had attacked Mr. TILDEN for placing Mr. GREEN in his present office. It admits that it called him a Democratic *lawyer*, but says it did *not* call him a Democratic *politician*. But since the language which it used was intended as a reproach to Mr. TILDEN—since those eleventh-hour efforts in the cause of reform which now form the basis of Mr. TILDEN'S appeal to the people were then condemned by the *World*—of what value is its present explanation? To be sure, it may have substantial reasons for feeling grateful to Mr. TILDEN now which it did not have in 1871, but that does not alter the fact that it attacked him for helping to get CONNOLLY out of the Controller's office. Here is the quotation from the *World* in full:

> "The 'secret sessions' of the 'Committee of Seventy' were not made secret without good reasons. It came out through a leaky member yesterday afternoon that these sessions have been devoted, not to examining the City accounts, but to concocting a plan by which the breach made in the 'Tammany Ring' by Mayor HALL'S determined demand for the resignation of Controller CONNOLLY might be used to demoralize the Democratic Party in New-York. This plan culminated yesterday in an alliance between CONNOLLY, the Murphy Radicals, and certain discontented Democrats who profess a special respectability. After consultation with a skillful politician and railway manager up town, it was decided that Mr. HAVEMEYER, of the Committee, should invite CONNOLLY to appoint ANDREW H. GREEN his deputy, with full powers under the act of 1871, till next February, the lever put upon GREEN being his hatred, first of SWEENY, and next of HILTON, who has been bruited about, with no good reason, as the person to whom HALL intended to offer the Controllership. The leading spirits dined together in Gramercy Park, and a letter to CONNOLLY written by the railway politician and lawyer aforesaid having been signed by poor old HAVEMEYER, CONNOLLY accepted a letter to be signed by himself offering the Deputy Controllership to GREEN. The whole correspondence was then gone over in company with the publisher and the editorial factotum of the Custom-house organ, by whom it was finally pronounced 'good,' and carried away for publication. It will doubtless appear to-morrow. GREEN'S acceptance was given, but it was thought best to withhold the publication of it until the pulse of the public could be felt at this attempt to keep BELMONT or MCCLELLAN from putting the Democratic house to rights, and to maintain an opening for the Murphy column."

Now, at the time this was written, CONNOLLY was Controller, and the City Treasury was being plundered remorselessly by the entire Tweed gang. It was of the utmost importance that an honest man should be put into the Controller's Office without delay. Mayor HALL, under great pressure, called for CONNOLLY'S resignation, and Mr. TILDEN recommended Mr. GREEN for the post. The *World* denounced the whole movement as an intrigue, and the motive of its references to Mr. TILDEN was clearly a spiteful one. The matter is now only rendered worse by the attempt of the *World* to make out that the "intrigue," which it opposed in 1871, was for the purpose of getting HAVEMEYER elected Mayor. At that time no one ever thought of HAVEMEYER for Mayor—in fact, the election was not to take place until the following year. Yet the *World* speaks of THE TIMES having "saddled the City" with HAVEMEYER, in 1871. It always misrepresents facts without the slightest scruple, but dates are rather awkward things to tamper with. In this particular case, the date is a very well-known one, and the attempt of the *World* to confuse it only serves to bring into a striking light its habitual dishonesty when dealing with contemporary history.

Here is another extract from the *World* of the same year, (1871,) which it may now try to explain away. It was intended as an answer to the argument, much used at that time by us and others, that TWEED'S sudden and enormous wealth was one proof that he had been helping himself to the money of the City. In reply to that the *World* said:

> "It by no means follows that because a man has made a handsome fortune within the last ten years he is therefore a rascal. Men out of office, as well as men in office, have acquired great wealth during these eventful years; and, until the contrary is shown by evidence, we are willing to consider it legitimate. The last ten years have been an era of gigantic speculations in gold, stocks, real estate, merchandise, and every marketable thing. Shrewd men in office, and shrewd men out of office, have made a great deal of money, and by the same means, namely, their foresight in anticipating changes of value. Whatever else Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY have been charged with, nobody ever accused them of being fools. Why, then, should it be thought incredible that they have amassed fortunes by the same kind of legitimate speculations in which other shrewd men have made money?"

At this time Mr. TILDEN had not appeared upon the scene as a "reformer." He waited until he saw which way the cat was going to jump. The *World* waited still longer, as may be seen from the first of the two extracts quoted above. It now explains its words by alleging that HAVEMEYER was elected Mayor in 1871. Is not this a good way of doctoring history to suit yourself?

CONSULS IN DANGER.

This is the time of year when no prudent man would care to be a Consul of the United States in a foreign port. Anything, from the position of a rejected lover to that of a convict for life, would be preferable. Some Consuls there are who have survived the dread ordeal, and who have flitted from appointment to appointment, undismayed and apparently little annoyed by the annual trial; but they are made of sterner stuff than the majority of mortals.

Once a year, when the tide of homeward travel sets toward our shores from other corners of the earth, the wretched Consular representatives begin to feel that peculiar burning of the ears which informs one that his character is getting picked to pieces behind his back. From Adelaide to Acapulco, from Brindisi to Buenos Ayres, from Nieuwediep to Ningpo, from Zacatecas to Zanzibar, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents send cautious notes of warning to their friends at home, imploring them to protect their reputations against the assaults of implacable and exacting travelers. Many of these destroyers of the happiness of Consuls come home from their foreign tours each filled with unappeasable rage against some half dozen of Uncle Samuel's officials, because—because of a hundred reasons. Mrs. Grundy and her daughters are angry with the overworked and underpaid Consul at some obscure town in the interior of France, because he did not devote himself entirely to their service during their stay there. Col. X., who once commanded a militia company on some training-day previous to 1848, in one of the Southern States, boils with wrath because during his recent tour the Consul at Venice did not call on him at his hotel. Mrs Blank writes a furious note to her official friends concerning the infamous conduct of a Consul who disregarded her delicate request that he should send one of his clerks to assist in packing her trunks. A local dignitary from some remote Territory spends a week in endeavoring to compass the removal of the unlucky wight who supports the dignity of the United States flag at some half-forgotten foreign port, because that monster was so lost to all sense of official duty as once to give him a short answer when overwhelmed with questions. A few venerable bores, who hover up and down the Continent every year, doing the same meaningless and profitless "tour" in the same dawdling and ineffectual way, never leave Europe for their annual voyage home without vowing, in their inmost hearts, to behead a Consul or two on their arrival. And a thousand needy and reckless adventurers, who have besought a thousand loans from five hundred Consuls, and have necessarily been refused, bring or send home their howls of rage and disappointment, mingled with crying rumors of incapacity, misconduct, impertinence, and outrage, all directed against the luckless officials who have refused to surrender up their private purses. Verily, the way of the consular representative is hard, and the Implacable Traveler is merciless as avenging fate.

If you had to deal, as Consul, with only the amiable and courteous travelers who comprehend that you are not their lackey, and that your good nature and desire to be civil is the only thing which has power to force you to make a perennial pack-horse of yourself, there might be some charm for you under the palms of Girgenti, some refreshment for your soul in the Consular bureau of No-Man's-Land. But you are doomed to encounter hundreds of travelers who imagine that you are their paid, and should be their obsequious, servant, and that your plebeian heart chiefly delights in the execution of commissions for private individuals. Even if you have important business to transact all day long with merchants and sea-captains, you are yet expected to leave it at any time to officiate as interpreter for the Browns, the Smiths, and the Robinsons, who have, in a long series of European tours, demonstrated to the admiring world their conviction that it is not worth while for a nation to pay a Consul a thousand dollars a year, unless each member of the nation who travels to that Consul's post can use him a thousand dollars' worth. Remember this; remember the annual crop of complaints by home-returning travelers; and straightway burn your Consular Manual, and throw away your letter of application to a friendly Senator! Even in No-Man's-Land you may not be safe from the Implacable Traveler, who, on his return to the bosom of his family, will at once sharpen the sword of public opinion, and suggest that it be applied to your official head.

The average Consul would not dare to utter his grievances. He has long been accustomed to bow in meek subjection before the august presence of the Implacable Traveler, and to allow that relentless being to grind him into the dust. He will not show you the skeleton in his official closet; he will try to veil from your vision the spectre at his consular feast. He has so often been told that he is no better than he ought to be that he believes himself very bad. The annual complaint crop makes him despair of ever giving satisfaction. Five hundred Implacables bring as many accusations against him, and he longs, in the extremity of his wretchedness, to throw away the laurels of his Consulship, to take ship for home, and to hide himself in the friendly obscurity whence he sprang.

THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE IN ENGLAND.

A meeting of "gentlemen and others engaged in mercantile pursuits" was recently held in London for the purpose of petitioning the Directors of railroads running into the metropolis to provide separate cars for the accommodation of ladies. The alleged reason for this action was "the notorious fact that a lady with any pretension to good looks could not travel alone on any of the metropolitan lines without being subjected to insult." Abundant testimony was borne at the meeting to the insults to which ladies traveling alone were subjected in the stuffy little compartments which the insular Briton persists in regarding as indispensable features of railway cars. One gentleman drew attention to what he called "the other side of the subject," viz., the necessity for shielding unprotected males against female advances. He gave a harrowing recital of his experience with "a prepossessing female" who had been his fellow-passenger on a short railroad journey. As the train was nearing the depot, that aggressive young person accused her fellow-traveler of having insulted her, and threatened to have him arrested. Like some weak-kneed brethren not unknown on this side of the Atlantic, the gentleman lacked the courage to bear even the temporary opprobrium of the false accusation. The prepossessing female was willing to compromise, and let him off cheaply for half a sovereign. The unprotected male rather naïvely assured the audience that "he afterward felt sure that he had been duped by a regular practitioner." The meeting doubtless agreed with him, and probably thought that his story only furnished one reason the more why the ladies should be kept by themselves. A petition with this view was accordingly drawn up, and is now in process of signature.

It is not very difficult to predict what sort of reception this petition will meet with from the Directors of railroads running into the British metropolis. Passenger traffic on these lines is sufficiently complicated already without being burdened with fresh details touching the separation of the sexes in all the three classes of cars usually run on English railways. Were the ladies themselves to have a voice in the matter, we suspect they would prefer to put up with the occasional inconvenience of being molested by the attentions of blackguards in good clothes, rather than forego the pleasure to be derived from reputable male society. The meeting of city merchants rightly concluded that it was impossible to find a remedy for the evils complained of, in getting ladies to travel only in the company of a male relative. But they seemed to forget that ladies would consider it a decided hardship to be compelled, under the separate system, to forego such company even when it was forthcoming. Nobody seems to have hinted at the only radical cure for the dangers and discomforts of female travel around London—the abolition of the compartment system in cars altogether. The construction of saloon carriages is an innovation which persistent agitation might, after a few years, wring from railway boards. But when even the facilities for murder and robbery offered by compartment cars, and well exemplified in the Briggs tragedy, failed to break down the British exclusiveness which sustains that abominable system, it is hardly likely that it will be demolished to thwart the brutes who go about insulting ladies.

There is nothing in this English episode to suggest any reflections regarding the greater immunity from insult enjoyed by ladies in New-York. Given the same facilities for improper advances as are afforded in the close compartments of English cars, and complaints on the same subject here would be as numerous and as well founded. The ogling and pushing to which decent women have to submit in our stages and street-cars, the way in which several of our parks and squares are monopolized by roughs and loafers, and the fact that so many of our streets are impassable for ladies after dusk, prevent us from claiming any marked superiority in this matter over the British metropolis. There is, however, enough good sense in this community to restrain it from attempting to secure ladies against insult by any such nonsensical devices as suggest themselves to the minds of the London city merchants. We are content to seek relief in making this kind of diversion a very expensive one for the roughs, and in cultivating among ladies habits of self-reliance and presence of mind likely to assist in bringing their cowardly assailants to prompt punishment. Whether these efforts yield very promising results or not, they are about the only ones likely to have a permanently good effect.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—The Democracy of the First District to-day nominated A. R. Boone for Congress. The contest between the friends of the nominee and those of Judge Caswell Bennett has been long and bitter, and on the assembling of the convention the name of the latter was withdrawn. There are now three candidates—one Republican, a Granger, and the above nominee—in the field, with the chances in favor of Boone.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER CONVENTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Tenth Congressional District Democratic Convention, at Greenfield to-day, adjourned after appointing a committee to select a candidate and report to the public any time before election.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 16.—At the Seventh Councillor District Republican Convention, held this afternoon, [illegible] was nominated by acclamation.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The Democrats of the First District nominated Louis Lapham for Congress to-day.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—Harrison Ludington, Mayor of Milwaukee, has accepted a call signed without respect to party to run for Congress in the Fourth District. The Republicans will make no nomination.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The second representation of "Ruy Blas," which took place at the Academy of Music last evening, confirmed the favorable opinion which grew out of the earliest recital of Marchetti's work. "Ruy Blas" is a fine lyric drama, not indeed the achievement of a great creative composer, but the performance of a musician able to imbue himself thoroughly with the significance of his characters and story, and of a writer of exceeding good taste and exceptional skill. It cannot be judged by its "points," for these are not particularly numerous, but, as a whole, it is a successful effort to heighten by means of music, the impressiveness of a capital play. It may be argued that this is a poor recommendation to popularity, but it certainly is one establishing a strong claim to the admiration of *dilettanti*. The essence of Hugo's tragedy is not cast into a single scene, nor can Marchetti's score be criticised from an aria or a duo. The effective unaccompanied quintet, the duet in the third act, and briefer passages—most of which were noticed yesterday—awakened last night demonstrations of pleasure; the charm of "Ruy Blas," however, dwells in its beauty and eloquence as a tone-illustration of events splendidly fitted to interest and to touch the spectator. The new opera was still better recited on the occasion we write of than Wednesday, although the first rendering was smooth and telling. Mme. Potentini distinguished herself especially by an *abandon* which did not, for the nonce, impair the correctness of her singing, and Signor Carpi used his magnificent voice with a steady surety and ease which went far—so striking is the music allotted to him in the third and fourth acts—toward atoning for his excess of reserve as an actor. Signor Del Puente, who is a most acceptable representative, vocally, of *Don Sallustio* does not appear alive to the possibilities of the rôle. Signor Carpi hardly seems to suspect those of *Ruy Blas*, but Signor Del Puente's indifference to the characteristics of the sombre and vengeful statesman is more surprising when it is plain that the importance of the part depends entirely upon the histrionic ability of the artist who fills it. We cannot make light of Signor Del Puente's rich voice, of his easy delivery, or of his handsome stage presence, but we are convinced that a less gifted comedian would give more color to the personation, from the mere fact that his personal qualities, which could be safely depended upon in many operas, would be of slight weight in this. Signor Del Puente may elaborate his personation, however, at some future day, and perhaps if he had heard M. Maurel in "Ruy Blas"—and why that distinguished singer was not assigned last year a rôle he has made his own in Italy, is a mystery—we should have had, already, a more varied and forceful picture of *Don Sallustio*. The remaining characters in "Ruy Blas" are portrayed by Signor Fiorini, Signor Hall, Signor Lotti, Miss Cary, and Miss Cooney, and are, as we have already said, in competent hands. Last night there were frequent outbursts of delight, the duet, of course, being repeated; and when the curtain fell, the performers had to come before the footlights. The third recital of "Ruy Blas" may be attended Monday. At the matinee to-day, "Aida," with Signor Carpi and Signora Potentini, is to be the opera, and Wednesday, instead of Monday, Mlle. Albani will make her debut in "La Sonnambula."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

An accident which befel Mr. Montague, yesterday, compels a deferment of the performance of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." There will be no matinée to-day, and this evening "Partners for Life" will be repeated. Monday "The Rivals" is to be the play.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The matinée programme at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day includes four acts of "The School for Scandal" and the tableaux illustrative of Longfellow's "Hanging of the Crane." This night Mr. Bronson Howard's new piece, which bears the title of "Moorcroft," will be acted for the first time.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The matinée representation of "The Sphinx," to take place at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon, will be the last day rehearsal but one of this seemingly-attractive drama. It is to be withdrawn after the coming week.

PARK THEATRE.

The steady attractiveness of "The Gilded Age" makes it unnecessary to provide a fresh bill for the Park Theatre. There will be a matinée recital of this amusing satire, and, of course, a crowded reception by *Col. Sellers*, this afternoon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A matinée performance by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams may be enjoyed at Booth's to-day. It will be the last these genial artists appear in, their engagement terminating with the present week. Both to-day and to-night "The Fairy Circle" and "Customs of the Country" will be represented.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

The last opera bouffe matinée of the present series of representations at the Lyceum Theatre may be attended this afternoon, when "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be sung. To-night that vivacious opera will have its farewell representation, and to-morrow Mlle. Aimée and her associates will depart on a lengthened tour.

BRIEF MENTION.

In addition to the matineés referred to above, day entertainments occur this afternoon at Niblo's, where "The Deluge" still attracts; at Wood's Museum, where a play called "Idlewild" is acted; at Steinway Hall, where Mr. Maccabe holds forth; at the Colosseum, at Tony Pastor's Opera House, and at Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrel Hall.

LOUISIANA.

THE REPUBLICANS CONFORMING TO THE COMPACT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Four of the five Radical members of the Returning Board of Elections have agreed to resign to enable Kellogg to reconstruct the board with two Conservatives and three Radicals. This is the basis of the compromise between the whites and Kellogg's party, and one of the conditions of peace in future. Ex-Gov. Wells, the fifth member, will likely resign too. If so, we may expect a quiet election, and, if not, danger ahead.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following are additional Republican nominations in this State:

ALBANY COUNTY.—For member of Congress, Charles H. Adams; County Clerk, William E. Haswell; District Attorney, John M. Bailey; Coroners, Samuel B. Eccles and Thomas H. Kerr; Justice of Sessions, Jacob A. La Grange.

GREENE COUNTY.—For member of Assembly, H. S. Lockwood; District Attorney, John Sanderson; Treasurer, F. Hill; Justice of Sessions, Isaac B. Steele.

ULSTER COUNTY.—For member of Assembly, First District, Moses Stone; Second District, Josiah Hasbrouck; Third District, Edward Russell.

ERIE COUNTY.—For member of Assembly, Third District, Edward Gallagher.

MONROE COUNTY.—For District Attorney, Edward B. Fenner; Coroners, Thomas B. V. Durand, Thomas W. Morrison, Henry C. Chamberlain; Justice of Sessions, Napoleon B. Jones.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16.—In the Woman's Congress this morning, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell read an interesting paper on "Fallen Women," and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, a paper on "The Influence of Literature on Crime." Both ladies were listened to with close attention by a large audience, composed mainly of women.

At the evening session a paper was read by Mrs. Dr. Euslin, of Orange, N. J., on dentistry. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Churchill, and others discussed the subject.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFORM—THE PART THE CLUB WILL TAKE IN THE ELECTION.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening, Mr. Joseph H. Choate presiding. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, on the part of the Sub-Committee on Political Reform, read the following report:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21.

The Committee on Political Reform respectfully report that they have had under consideration the following resolutions adopted by the club on the 10th inst., namely:

On motion of Mr. George W. Blunt, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to report at the next meeting of the club resolutions respecting the part which the club should take at the next State election. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz proposed as an amendment that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Political Reform, with instructions to report to the club at their discretion, which was accepted, and the Committee have reached these conclusions: Though they see no reasons for considering this action of the club as indicating any general wish to depart from its established policy on the subject of political elections, they yet regard the subject as having so much importance as to deserve some consideration, especially, in view of the fact that this resolutions being sent to the Committee, suggests either that such policy of the club is not universally approved, or is not constantly borne in mind. It has, indeed, generally been the fact that the controlling sentiment of the club has been in sympathy with those principles which one of the great political parties have supported. In behalf of those principles the club has freely exerted its influence and contributed from its funds. As a body the club does not pretend indifference to political issues, and much less do its members regard it as good citizenship to hold themselves aloof from honorable exertion in the interest of the political opinions, candidates, and organizations which are friendly to the public welfare. They are neither hostile to parties nor unmindful of their importance. But it is also true that no partisan test has ever stood at the gates of this club, and at nearly all times there have been among its members those not in harmony on partisan issues or ready to join hands on the same candidates. We have at no time managed the club on the theory that its membership was to be measured by the dimensions or the spirit of a party platform, or on the theory that its members or its funds stood pledged to support any party, canvass, or candidate. Though in the most pointed manner we have advocated great principles, even at the moment when they were involved in party contest, and though we have also in some rare instances, when deemed essential to the success of such principles in a grave crisis, cast our influence as a body, openly, in the scales for a distinguished candidate, yet we have at all times disclaimed the idea of being a mere partisan body given to participation in campaigns or to the support of candidates for offices. We have never been the agent, the organ, or the subordinate of any party. Between this club and the campaign association and the partisan junta there has always been a wide margin of difference and of liberty, which has made the club a source of attraction and an agency of influence far broader, purer, more powerful, and permanent in the higher sphere of political thought and activity than such partisan organization ever attains to.

If it be said to be nearly impossible to define precisely the line of distinction—to state what we may do and what not—which distinguishes us from a mere party association—it may be replied that our daily life and action within these walls, our publications and contributions, our hold upon public respect, and the instant sense of fitness and propriety upon the part of the great body of members, which affirm our organization, are not the same in kind as the many mere partisan clubs and associations to be found in the city. All those may be taken as guides along the boundaries of our sphere. But our most sacred records and pledges, as well as our daily life and feelings, plainly mark the distinction. They do not, they never did, say that we shall have a political test, shall electioneer for nominations, shall vote funds for candidats, shall enter into campaigns; but instead they say something broader and higher, namely, (see articles of association,) "that the conditions of membership shall be absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States; that the primary object of the association shall be to discountenance and rebuke, &c., by moral and social influences; that we pledge ourselves, &c., to resist attempts against the integrity of the nation, &c.; that it shall be the duty of the club to resist and expose corruption, and to promote reform in our State, national, and municipal affairs, and to elevate the idea of American citizenship." Any party, officer, or candidate faithful to these principles will be cheered and strengthened. Any one unfaithful will be rebuked by the influence of this club. These are alike the reasons of our existence, pledges of our efforts, and the conditions of our prosperity. Such facts and convictions make it the clear duty of the committee to report that it is not expedient for the club at present to take any action relative to the approaching election, except such as will be suggested in the resolutions we are about to submit. And this view of the committee is confirmed by their own action, and that of the Club as well, upon an analagous question during the past year, as to which we quote the following extract in reference to the report of the committee: "In this connection it is proper to allude to the fact—the question came before this committee whether the club ought to take any part in the contests of the parties in connection with the election of judicial officers for this City, and that it was the opinion of the committee, finally approved by the club, that it would be more useful in the long range, and more in harmony with the conditions upon which a club like this can prosper, to adhere to the policy of confining ourselves to the advocacy of sound principles, however unsatisfactory to the spirit of temporary partisanship, and refrain from espousing the personal claims of candidates, rather than take an active part on the one side or the other in all the frequent contests between rival candidates for official places. And in the opinion of the committee, the constitutional amendments which are to be voted on at our next State election earnestly deserve the support of this club, and are embraced with its solemn pledges of exertion for reform. Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, has prepared an excellent statement of the amendments, and of the reasons which commend them, which it would be useful to circulate. In conclusion, the committee therefore recommend the adoption of their resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient that this club should enlist itself in behalf of candidates for office, or take part in the management of elections.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this club to actively and resolutely influence and make reasonable use of its funds in behalf of those principles and measures which come within the range of the objects for which it w ts organized.

Resolved, That the club recommend that the Committee on Political Reform be authorized to spend a sum not exceeding $1,000, and in proper ways to use the name and influence of the club, in promoting the adoption of the pending amendments to the Constitution of this State at the approaching election.

D. B. EATON,
Chairman Committee on Political Reform.

The report was adopted. Speeches were made by Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Charles Watrous, and Sinclair Tousey, and the meeting adjourned.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER-MEETING.

The usual weekly prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church congregation was held last evening in the lecture-room of the church. The public interest which has been manifested in the services of the church since Mr. Beecher's return still continues. Last evening the lecture-room and adjoining parlors and corridors were densely crowded with anxious listeners desirous to hear the Pastor and take part in the exercises. Those who could not secure places inside endeavored to witness the proceedings within by climbing up on to the windows outside. The meeting was opened with prayer, after which Mr. Beecher delivered a brief lecture in the familiar style which characterizes his weekly discourses. It was rather shorter than usual, but was replete with useful instruction. At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's remarks Rev. Mr. Halliday briefly addressed the meeting, and was followed by a member of the church, who, in relating his experience said that a year or two ago he would have been shipwrecked were it not for the light and inspiration he received from the Pastor. Mr. Beecher said he knew there were a great many who hold fast to the precepts of religion while prosperity meets them, but he would like to know what sort of Christians these people become when they are overtaken with adversity. It was in times of trial and affliction and difficulties that the soundness of our belief in the precepts of the Christian religion was proven. Alluding to the return of the congregation to the lecture-room, their usual place of meeting on Friday evenings, he said he was glad they had got back to their old home, where they could speak to each other of their experiences in a homely way. He was not sorry that a great many strangers came among them, but he was gratified that the members of the congregation could once more express themselves at the weekly prayer-meeting. The meeting closed with the benediction.

AN ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

Yesterday evening was the last of the exhibition of the works of the architects of the American Institute, which has been for two days thrown open to the public at the Somerville Art Gallery. Being unique in its character, and by far the largest architectural exhibition yet made in this country, it has attracted to itself some little attention, and a considerable number of visitors at various times. Viewed as a whole, the first thing about the exhibition which attracts attention is how completely it is an exhibition of architecture as a fine art rather than as a merely mechanical or constructive science. Those who went to the exhibition expecting to see only a number of angular tracings, on strict geometrical principles, found instead several hundred studies of exteriors, with only sufficient detail to show the beauty of the design, or the nobility of the thought which the architect wished to incorporate into the structure. Another noticeable thing suggested by the exhibition is the entire impartiality with which the same artist turns from mercantile to ecclesiastical architecture, from planning a church to building a bank, or from designing a State-house to running up a country cottage. This may, it is true, be evidence of versatility of genius. But it may also show a still growing science which, when fully developed, must divide itself into specialties. Looking at the exhibition more in detail, there are few prominent buildings in or about the City of which the original designs were not here presented. Among them may be mentioned Mr. Le Brun's designs for the Masonic Temple, on Twenty-third street; Mr. Hathorn's, for the *Evening Post* building; Mr. Renwick's, for St. Bartholomew's Church; Mr. Giles', for Lord & Taylor's store, and Mr. Post's, for Dr. Hall's new church, the designs for the sculpture of which last were made by Carl Pfeiffer, and are here exhibited. He also exhibits the plans for the State Homeopathic Asylum. The only interior plan is Mr. Littel's, of the Town Hall of Brunswick, N. J. Of plans for residences there are many specimens, among them Mr. Clinton's for the fine dwelling-house on the corner of Madison avenue and Fortieth street, and Mr. Holly's for Mr. Brooks' residence at Rye. In country houses many new designs and some very original ones were shown of which Mr. William T. Hallett's are a good example. Of designs for public buildings may be mentioned the younger Mr. Upjohn's for the Connecticut State House, now building at Hartford, and its hardly-less admirable competitor by Mr. Post. There are also several fine collections, notably Mr. Potter's, Mr. Crooks', and Mr. Robertson's, among whose was an exceedingly good plan for a railway station.

JEROME PARK.

PROGRAMME FOR THE LAST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—SIX EVENTS—POOLS ON THE SEVERAL RACES.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club will be brought to a close to-day, with six events. The first race will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added, the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and five-eighths. In this race there are three entries, viz.: Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, 112 pounds; A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years, 98 pounds, and John Coffee's br. f. Nettie Norton, 3 years, 87 pounds. The second race is a purse of $500, for maiden two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which are engaged Wood Stringfield's br. c. Ravenna, Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Springlet, D. D. Withers' imported ch. c. Athlete, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella. The next event is a purse of $500 for three-year olds which have not won this year; fillies to carry 105 pounds, one mile and an eighth. There are four entries: T. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, D. McCann's b. f. Mollie Darling, James Thompson's ch. f. Emma, and D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. The Ghost. The fourth race promises to be the most interesting of the day. It is a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $500 added, a mile and an eighth. The following seven are entered, viz.: J. W. Weldon's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, 110 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years, 108 pounds; Lawrence G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, 100 pounds; John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, 100 pounds, and b. f. Nettie Norton, 3 years, 90 lbs.; T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, 100 lbs., and D. D. Withers' blk. c. Minstrel, 3 years, 89 lbs. The fifth race is a purse of $1,000, for all ages, three-year olds to carry 90 lbs., two miles and a half, in which there are E. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, 3 years, M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper. The concluding race of the day is a handicap hurdle race of a mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. The five entries are, Trouble, 158 lbs.; Limestone, 156 lbs.; Moonstone, formerly Boss Tweed, 145 lbs.; Impecunious, 135 lbs., and Gaffney, 125 lbs. The pools on these events sold as follows:

THE MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

Shylock	$300	$165	$100
Jack Frost	450	100	70
Nettie Norton	310	95	50
Total	$1,060	$360	$220

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Springlet	$50	$60	$100
Aniella	20	20	35
Ravenna	20	10	25
Athlete	15	15	20
Total	$105	$105	$180

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Emma	$50	$50	$70
Molly Darling	20	20	25
The Ghost	10	10	20
O'Neil	5	10	18
Total	$85	$90	$133

HANDICAP—MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Kadi	$35	$40	$50
Carver } Nettie Norton }	30	35	60
Stanford	20	30	50
Resolute	15	15	40
London	10	15	30
Minstrel	10	15	25
Total	$120	$150	$255

TWO AND A HALF MILES.

Acrobat	$400	$200
Wildidle	100	60
Whisper	45	40
Total	$545	$300

HURDLE RACE.

Limestone	$75	$50
Moonstone	25	10
Gaffney	54	25
Impecunious	12	10
Total	$166	$95

Trouble was left out of the pools, as he was so great a favorite.

RACES AT BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The October races at Beacon Park were concluded this afternoon. The weather was very pleasant and there was quite a large attendance. There was but one regular race on the card, that for a purse of $600 for horses that have never beaten 2:29. Of seven entries, five started, and the race was won by Flora Belle, in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

BEACON PARK, Oct. 16.—Purse of $600 for horses that never beat 2:29; mile heats; three in five in harness:

D. W. Becklers' ch. m. Flora Belle	1	1	1
J. A. Dustin's br. g. Frank Palmer	2	3	5
M. Carroll's b. g. Dustin Jim	5	2	4
H. Brock's b. g. Honest Billy	4	5	2
A. D. Carson's g. g. Cataract	3	4	3

Time—2:29, 2:29¼, 2:30¼.

RACING AT RALEIGH FAIR, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16.—The fair to-day was a grand success, the visitors numbering at least 12,000. The trains were unable to bring in the crowds that congregated at the various depots. In the racing Billy Bowlegs won the first race in 1:52, beating Piney Woods. The hurdle race was won by Joe Davis in 1:55, defeating Jack Roulhac. The most exciting race of the day was between Mary Long, Notre Dame, and Billy Bowlegs, mile heats, and was won by Mary Long in two straight heats. Time—1:52 and 1:51½.

The fair continues to-morrow.

THE GLENDENNING TRIAL.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. MILLER—THE RELATIONS OF THE ACCUSED WITH MARY POMEROY.

The investigation into the charges against Rev. John S. Glendenning was resumed by the Jersey City Presbytery in the Third Street Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon.

The discussion on the admissibility of evidence was taken up again. The Book of Discipline prescribes that no hearsay evidence shall be received, and this rule, if enforced, would exclude the declarations made by Miss Pomeroy to different parties, as to her relations with Glendenning. Thursday evening, as already reported, the Presbytery adopted a resolution expressing their willingness to receive the testimony provided the defense would waive their rights. The defense yesterday morning refused to make the waiver, but stated that if the Presbytery chose to accept the testimony they would make no objection, but would reserve their right to have so much as might not be admissible thrown out at the end of the case.

The Presbytery proceeded with the cross-examination of Mr. Miller, whose direct testimony was given yesterday. The witness testified as follows: Miss Pomeroy came to live with me eight years ago, because her father married, for a second wife, a woman with whom she did not care to live. Miss Pomeroy told me she received $100 a year as organist of the church. I gave her a seal ring last Winter. It had no inscription upon it. Mr. Rochet sold the thimble and locket which have been shown to Rev. John Glendenning. The persons in my house besides my children and Miss Pomeroy were my brother, Abijah, and my brother-in-law, Thomas H. Jones. My wife and Miss Pomeroy were alone when Miss Pomeroy confessed her relations with Mr. Glendenning. My wife informed me, and having consulted with my counsel, Mr. Linn, I asked Mr. Northrup and Mr. Randell to go to Glendenning and ask him to marry her. They at first hesitated, but afterward agreed. Constable Benson took Glendenning to my house, and when I reached there he was talking with my wife. My wife became very much excited, and finally fainted. I carried her up stairs and took Mary down into the parlor to comfort him. When she entered, she advanced toward him, and he, rising, advanced toward her. She swooned, and he caught her in his arms, wheeled around, and seated her in the chair he had left. When she had recovered she reiterated what she had said to my wife. She told me afterward that when he got from her the retraction, he made her promise on the Bible that she would never divulge their secret. I think Constable Benson asked him to marry her, but neither Mr. Northrup nor Mr. Randell asked him in my presence. At first she denied that she had signed any document exonerating him, but she afterward admitted it.

The members of the Presbytery subjected the witness to a rigid cross-examination, but elicited nothing further.

Dr. Eddy and Mr. Martin were appointed a commission to take the testimony of a witness about to leave for distant parts, and the investigation was adjourned until 1:30 o'clock to-day.

WASHINGTON.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR ON THE APPEAL QUESTION.

APPEALS AND PROTESTS FROM PRINCIPALS ONLY TO BE ENTERTAINED—TESTIMONIAL CONTRIBUTORS IN TROUBLE—THE SUPREME COURT BAR ON JUDGE CURTIS' DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular letter to the Collectors of Customs:

The act of June 30, 1864, sections 14 and 15, reproduced in sections 2,931 and 2,932 of the act of June 22, 1874, prescribes the manner in which a review can be had of the original action of the Collectors of Customs in the assessment of duties on imports. Collectors of Customs are the responsible officers in the first instance for all such assessments, and not the Secretary of the Treasury. The law, however, provides that if such assessment of duties as is made shall not be satisfactory to the importer, he may appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury within thirty days from the ascertainment and liquidation of such duties. The Secretary is not limited as to the time of his own action on such appeals, but on his decision the assessment shall be final and conclusive, unless appealed from within ninety days to the court having proper jurisdiction. The fact that no suit can be maintained in a court on such a question until after the decision of the Secretary renders it incumbent upon him to decide with as little delay as may be practicable, but no other obligation is stated in the law or is to be inferred from it. As all these proceedings are statutory, it necessarily follows that the appeal itself must conform in all respects to the requirements of the statute. It must be made and presented by the "owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the merchandise." No authority can attach to a paper claiming to be an appeal which is not made in the manner prescribed, or by the persons and under the authorization which enables entry to be made of merchandise for duties. The reason is obvious, since an appeal is for a refund of duties exacted in excess, and entitles the appellant, if granted, to receive such refund. No other person, therefore, is authorized by law to present such appeals, than such as would be authorized to make entry, pay duties, and receive the goods on delivery. The judicial character of the act of the Secretary in deciding on such appeals requires that all proceedings in relation to them should be duly guarded against the intrusion of unauthorized persons, or unauthorized papers. The Secretary cannot answer with proper legal efficiency to any other person than such "owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the merchandise."

Any paper purporting to be an appeal from a decision of the Collector of Customs levying duty on merchandise, and claiming abatement from any amount thus levied, should be refused by Collectors of Customs from all persons not having the power to represent the goods to which such appeal relates, to receive such goods on delivery, and to receive absolutely for the importer any moneys which may be refunded upon such decision.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE CURTIS—ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT BAR.

An adjourned meeting of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court was held to-day, Judge Campbell presiding, and Mr. D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Court, acting as Secretary. A series of resolutions was adopted in testimony of their great affection and esteem for Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis in life, and of their sense of the great loss which the Courts and the Bar of the whole country, and the community at large, suffer in his death. They commemorate his fidelity to society, to Government, to religion, and to truth. All these traits of duty, as the rule of his life, the Bar present to the living lawyers, and to their succeeding generations, for their sincerest homage. The resolutions having been agreed to. Attorney General Williams was requested to present them to the Supreme Court, and to move they be entered on its minutes, and the Chairman of the meeting was requested to forward a copy of them to the family of the deceased. Reverdy Johnson and others pronounced eulogies. The resolutions will probably be submitted to the court on Monday or Tuesday.

COMMISSIONER LEGGETT'S TEA SET.

A lady employed as clerk in the Patent Office, in an interview with Assistant Secretary Cowan today, assumed the entire responsibility of gathering subscriptions from clerks and other employes in that office to purchase a tea set for presentation to the retiring Commissioner Leggett, but she was informed her admission could concern only herself, and not exempt the other contributors, the law requiring the summary discharge of those in Government service who contribute for such purposes. Definite action will not be taken until the return of Secretary Delano, who is daily expected. There is no way of evading the law except by discharging the contributors and then reappointing them.

BREAKING FAMILY CIRCLES IN THE TREASURY.

The notice heretofore given by Secretary Bristow, that it was his intention to remove one of any two of a family in the employ of the Treasury, was in a partial measure put into operation to-day, by notifications sent to twenty-five clerks that their services would be no longer required after the 1st proximo. The blow fell particularly heavy in Treasurer Spinner's Bureau.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS IN SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.

The Attorney General is in receipt of a telegram from the United States Marshal of Alabama, stating that forty-two additional arrests have been made in Sumter County, of persons charged with committing Kuklux outrages, and stopping the United States mails.

MAIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

Railway mail service was ordered to-day on the Utah Southern Railroad from Salt Lake City to Provo City, a distance of forty-nine mile.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The Postmaster General to-day received and approved samples of paper from the Plympton Envelope Company. Several dies were also received by the department and sent to Mr. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, for examination.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,068,508; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,150,000; coin, $78,877,848, including $23,660,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day advanced the Union Pacific Railroad tax cases on the docket, and set them down for argument on the second Monday in December. No motions to advance were made in other important cases pending, but it is probable such a motion will be made next Friday in the Wisconsin cases, known as the "Grange cases," involving the question of the right of the States to regulate railroad tariff. The writ of error in the case of the Chinese women in California, presenting the question of the power of the State to return improper characters brought here for vile purposes, has not as yet reached this court, but upon being filed it will doubtless be advanced, and, together with the cases above named, the Grant Parish cases, and the case involving the status of Alexandria City, be set for an early hearing.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander George H. Wadleigh is detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered as executive of the nautical school-ship St. Mary's; Surgeon W. M. King, from the Naval Hospital, at Yokohama, Japan, and placed on sick leave; Ensign James L. Wilson, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Fortune; Ensign W. E. Sewell is ordered to the coast survey.

APPOINTMENTS.

C. P. Mears has been appointed Internal Revenue Ganger for Kansas, and W. H. Cadeux Storekeeper for the Fifth District, Tennessee.

A WARNING TO THE GRAND JURY OF SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 16.—The Grand Jury were lectured this morning by the court as to their duty of secrecy, and were threatened with punishment if discovered disclosing their proceedings. This action was, no doubt, called forth by the fact that officers had been hunting for the wives of George Q. Cannon as witnesses, but found his residence locked, and every one absent. It is stated that Cannon has also absented himself to escape the United States Marshal.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON GRANT AND LOUISIANA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—Hon. A. H. Stephens addressed the citizens of Augusta last evening, and spoke for about two hours and a half. He reviewed the history of the Government from its foundation to the present time, showing that there has been always a great struggle between centralism and constitutionalism. The passage of the Civil Rights bill would, be said, work great evil, and destroy the public school system in the South. Referring to President Grant, he would do him the justice to say that he had done his duty. As to the third term, he had no objection to that *per se*. He saw no reason why a President who executed the laws faithfully should not be elected for a third term if the people desired it. He had looked into the Louisiana question, and saw no sense in abusing President Grant for his action in that affair. He spoke hopefully of the future of the Republic, advised his hearers to obey the laws, suppress lawlessness, and to be true to the Constitution and the Union as established by our fathers. He proclaimed himself a Jeffersonian Democrat, and had great faith in the triumph of those principles. Mr. Stephens had an immense audience, and spoke with calmness and vigor, exhibiting no signs of weariness.

THE THIRD TERM—LETTER FROM JUDGE PIERREPONT.

The following letter was written by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, of this City, to Rev. J. De Witt Miller, of Fort Edward, by whom it was forwarded to the Troy *Times* for publication:

NO. 103 FIFTH AVENUE, Oct. 13, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th is received. From conversations with the President, I am satisfied that he has no wish, or plan or intent, to run for a third term. He and his friends are placed in an awkward position in this respect—namely: When the talk about the matter first commenced no one of my acquaintance considered it anything but newspaper amusement, and many talked jokingly to the enemies of Gen. Grant, saying that his enemies might force us to run him for a third term, &c. But among my acquaintances no one has seriously advocated the third term, and I think the silence has been caused by the tone in which the demand seemed to have been made that every one should declare himself so long before there was any possible occasion for the question. This noise has been raised by the enemies of the Republican Party, for no other purpose, as it seems to me, but to breed discord in the party.

It is certain that Gen. Grant is not plotting for a third term, and I do not believe that any true friend of his is doing it for him. I have known Gen. Grant since long before he thought of being President, and I think him a true and simple-minded man of great sagacity and honest patriotism. Yours very truly,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

J. DE WITT MILLER.

PROTECT YOURSELF against colds, and the diseases they develop, by taking Russian Vapor Baths, at No. 7 Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Commercial.*

HAY-FEVER CATARRH annihilated with Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Pints, $1. Sick headache, neuralgia, toothache, inflammation, and pain; all kinds subdued instantly with Wolcott's Pain Paint.—*Advertisement.*

W. M. GILES, No. 451 Sixth avenue:
Your LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured my rheumatism. T. S. CLARKSON,
—*Advertisement.* Tivoli, Dutchess County.

Much of the trouble experienced in running Sewing-machines is caused by the poor quality of the thread or silk used, and may be avoided by using the Eureka Spool Silk, which is always reliable.—*Advertisement.*

An Established Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

Her teeth were white
As stars at night;
Her breath was sweet
As fields of wheat;
Fragrance and sweetness were her wont
Because she used the SOZODONT.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

No one should neglect a Cough.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will effect a cure.

For a fashionable Hat, of superior quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—TIFFANY.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Newark, N. J., by Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., of Norwalk, Conn., assisted by Rev. Dr. Boggs, CAROLINE STOWE, daughter of Samuel S. Tiffany, Esq., to Dr. FLORIAN ALEXANDER, of Newark.

PORTER—TIFFANY.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Newark, N. J., by Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., of Norwalk, Conn., assisted by Rev. Dr. Boggs, JANE MEAD, daughter of Samuel S. Tiffany, Esq., to THOMAS ALDRICH PORTER, of Philadelphia.

CONDICT—AGNEW.—At Orange Valley, N. J., Oct. 15, 1874, and the residence of C. R. Griffin, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Bacon, assisted by Rev. Dr. Stearns, STEPHEN A. CONDICT, of Newark, to CLARA H., daughter of the late Prof. Agnew.

COGGESHALL—CRANE.—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Bloomfield, N. J., MORTON C. COGGESHALL to HARRIET T. CRANE, daughter of Jason Crane, Esq., all of that place.

HENOP—SEELEY.—At Sing Sing, on Hudson, on Wednesday the 14th inst., by Rev. George W. Ferguson, LOUIS P. HENOP, of New-York, to ALICE, daughter of the late J. T. Seeley, of Sing Sing.

HODSON—GARVIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., Dr. J. F. PELL HODSON to JULIA MAY, daughter of Hon. S. B. Garvin.

KING—TOMPKINS.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., ELIZABETH WRIGHT, youngest daughter of Daniel H. Tompkins, Esq., to JOHN A. KING, Jr.

ROBBINS—HARTPENCE.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. Belville, assisted by Thomas L. Janeway, D. D., Rev. FRANCIS LE BARON ROBBINS to LUCY MORTON HARTPENCE, daughter of the late Rev. Alanson Hartpence, all of Philadelphia.

SMITH—DENNIS.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., ALFRED H. SMITH to SUSIE, second daughter of Thomas Dennis, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

SMOCK—BEEKMAN.—At the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, assisted by Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D. D., President of Rutgers College, KATE E., youngest daughter of A. J. Beekman, Esq., to Prof. JOHN C. SMOCK, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

WILSON—MORTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at St. James Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., HENRY W. WILSON to HARRIET M., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BOGERT.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 15, Miss HARRIET LOUISA BOGERT, daughter of Jacob C. and Almira Bogert, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 Bank st.

COOPER.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 15, SIDNEY, only son of the late Sidney A. Cooper, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge, Sunday, Oct. 18, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Special train via Pennsylvania Railroad, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 9 o'clock A. M., stopping at Rahway each way. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

CLARK.—At West Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 16, JOSEPH P. CLARK, late of New-York City, aged 72 years.

Due notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

COLE.—Oct. 16, AUGUSTUS E., son of Elisha and Emilie C. Cole, aged 25 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M., at his parents' residence, No. 168 East 70th st.

GILLER.—Thursday, Oct. 15, MONTGOMERY E. GILLER, aged 62 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 425 West 22d st., on this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRIFFIN.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 15, after a lingering illness, HENRY G. GRIFFIN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 77 East 10th st., on Sunday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HOWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, PHODA R. HOWELL, wife of Daniel Howell, aged 77.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 Spring st.

HARDICK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 15, CHARLES B. HARDICK, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 586 Lafayette av., corner of Nostrand, on Sunday next at 2 o'clock.

HUNTER.—At her residence, No. 13 Jones st., New-York, on Friday, Oct. 16, CATHERINE A., wife of Gilbert J. Hunter, daughter of M. B. Thorn, of Mount Kisco, New-York.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MARSHALL.—At Mianus, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 16, AMY, daughter of Capt. William J. Marshall, aged 18 years.

MONTGOMERY.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his residence in this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 15, Rev. HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, D. D., in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family and the clergy are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th st. and Madison av., on Monday, Oct. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M.

McDONALD.—At the residence of Wm. Henderson, No. 322 Union st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, MARTHA, relict of James McDonald, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from Emanuel P. E. Church, corner of President and Smith sts.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, Oct. 16, 1874, ELIJAH S. ROBINSON, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at East Taunton, Mass., on Monday, Oct. 19, 1874, at 11 A. M.

STEIN.—CHARLES, second son of Ignatz and Annie Stein, in the 22d year of his age.

Friends of the family, the members of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed and Chebra Kadisha, Society of the Ladies of Virtue, teachers of the Congregation Sabbath-school, Young Men's Association Congregation Ahawath Chesed, members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Daniel Webster Lodge No. 24, F. S. of I., Board of Directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Society of United Brothers, Montefiore Literary Union, also the members of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place Sunday next, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 111 East 65th st.

THORNE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, WILLIAM THORNE, in his 61st year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Hathaway, No. 457 Grand st., corner of Division, on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WOOD.—At the residence of his son-in-law, J. T. Beckwith, Rutherford Park, N. J., Oct. 15, 1874, LEROY WOOD, late of Cayuta, N. Y., aged 64 years and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the above residence on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot Chambers st., Erie Railway, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WATERBURY.—At the residence of Harvey Kidd Jerome, Westchester, Oct. 14, ELLA M. WATERBURY, beloved and only daughter of Charles A. and Mary J. Waterbury, of New-York, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the above residence on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge to meet the 11:40 Harlem Railroad train from the City. The body will be interred in the Second Street Marble Cemetery.

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By order of the Executive Committee.
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Mr. Gillmore works over a much wider field. He has ranged over as large an area as Mr. Bogardus, but he has used the rifle and the fishing-rod as freely as the shot-gun, and consequently his book is more varied, less special, and more diversified with startling incidents. We may also add that it is very well illustrated. The birds to which Mr. Bogardus gives attention are chiefly grouse, quail, woodcock, snipe, plover, duck, wild geese, swans, and turkeys. A few pages suffice to tell us all he has to tell of deer hunting. But his remarks are exhaustive and full of consideration for minute detail, and his instructions in regard to the choice and use of a gun and to the art of shooting on the wing are very complete. Mr. Gillmore has hunted the bison, moose deer, caribou, wapitti, antelope, as well as bears, wolves, foxes and hares; and he has followed the stream for salmon, trout, bass and muskallonge, as well as shot the various game birds that belong to this continent; so, if his remarks are less minute, they embrace a wider range of subjects. Upon this, then, it will be apparent that the special characteristics of the two books depend. We do not say that either is better than the other, for both are excellent; but we do not think that the reader who can appreciate one, as all lovers of true sport must, can well dispense with the other.

Of the literary style of the two we need say but little. Neither author has aspired to anything very high in that particular, and we should not have valued his book any better if he had. They are plain, and to the purpose, with the true ring of the hearty and genial sportsman in every page, and beyond that nothing more is wanted. We might say that anything further would be out of place, and certainly undesirable.

It will be worth while to note some of the points of detail wherein the opinions of men of large experience are valuable, and in which we may see where a comparison is interesting. It is rather to be regretted that Mr. Gillmore has not entered so largely into these matters as Mr. Bogardus, so that, as a book of instruction upon the use of the gun, we should certainly set the greater importance upon the latter, while the other will be more serviceable for general purposes. In the choice of a gun Mr. Bogardus prefers a heavy gun to a light one. He uses a piece that weighs ten pounds, and advocates weight as tending to steadiness. If he says, a man has ever any doubt on the subject of weight, he should give the gun the benefit of it, and take the heavier. "He soon gets used to the extra pound or so in the weight, and uses it as easily as he did the lighter one. The question is one of convenience, hardly of strength, for any man fit to go into the field at all can carry and use a gun of eight pounds weight." But Mr. Gillmore says: "A gun should never possess a superfluous ounce of metal that is not necessary to its safety. When we start in the morning, fresh and vigorous, after a good night's rest, the weight may appear a trifle; but in the evening, if the day's work has been severe—more especially on grouse moor or snipe bog—you will be surprised how a little extra weight tells, and it induces you to undershoot your game." He attaches great importance, and very justly, to the stocking of guns—in which the length of a man's arm, his neck, and the conformation of the shoulders, as well as of the person generally, have to be taken into consideration. Mr. Bogardus refers to the same necessity, but he does not treat it as of so much importance. He admits that much depends upon the build of the man, but at the same time he seems to imply that habit has much to do with the preference. We may notice, however that there is usually a great difference in the bend of the stock in English and American-made guns.

The great necessity for a careful loading of the gun where good shooting is wanted is fully recognized. Many excellent and experienced shots, especially of the old school, have advocated small charges of powder and large charges of shot, on the principle that a full charge of powder, supposing it to be all burned, scatters the shot, while a smaller amount hits sufficiently hard and lies closer. Mr. Bogardus, in common with most modern sportsmen, holds very decidedly a different view. For grouse he uses from four and a half to five drams of powder and an ounce of No. 9 shot. Later in the season No. 8, or even No. 7, shot are necessary. No. 6 he considers large enough for ducks. He always prefers a strong charge of powder and shot of moderate size, as there is then greater penetration and a better chance of hitting. Mr. Gillmore is of the same opinion. He says it is a very common fault to use too much shot; "an ounce is amply sufficient." For strong shooting, and, therefore, long shots, "it is the driving force that is required which you counteract by surplus lead, as friction is increased and so power wasted." He considers also that small shots hit harder because they pack more closely, and therefore make a stronger resistance to the explosive power. It may be remembered, however, in this comparison, that Mr. Gillmore uses a gun of about eight pounds and 28-inch barrels, while Mr. Bogardus shoots with one of ten pounds and 30-inch barrels.

But our limits warn us not to yield to the temptation of dwelling at further length upon the contents of these two very interesting volumes. We commend them strongly to the notice of sportsmen. They are also replete with information in the region of natural history, which will render them particularly attractive to readers who take any interest in the habits of the birds and animals of this country. Mr. Bogardus—whose notes, by the way, have been carefully and very ably edited by Mr. Foster—has given us a volume which will be found to contain all that is really necessary for the young sportsman, or one who is inexperienced in the ways and haunts of game, to know. In Mr. Gillmore's book there is the same kind of instruction in less detail, but with the addition of copious hints for the pursuit of large game, and much practical information for the disciples of Isaac Walton. Mr. Bogardus is an enthusiastic shot among flying game. He is devoted to it, and all his energies are concentrated upon it. Mr. Gillmore is equally enthusiastic after every kind of game, from the speckled trout to the great Canadian moose, and both men have given us the results of their knowledge and experience in true sportsmanlike sincerity and faithfulness. Further than this we need not go in the praise that is justly due to both.

MARY LEIGH: A Poem. By GEORGE HOEY. New-York: Printed for the author by D. APPLETON & Co. 1874.

A simple story, plainly told, in very passable blank verse, is the summary of all that we might say upon this little poem. Mr. Hoey has not fallen into any of the most common errors that prevail among, perhaps, the majority of poetical writers. He has not chosen a subject which was too elaborate for his muse, nor has he marred his powers by seeking higher flights than those where he could well sustain himself. Neither is there any unevenness of style. The verse, if not distinguished for great force, is not faulty. It runs smoothly, and is made to develop the author's ideal without any of those interruptions that are too often met with in productions of this kind, and which have been erroneously intended for effect.

Mary Leigh is a maiden of humble birth, modest, virtuous, dutiful, and endowed with considerable natural gifts, which have been improved by a moderate education. She is received as governess in the family of Lord Gray, and in time becomes the trusted companion of Lady Gray. Her charms of character and worth attract the attention of the only son and heir to the estates, who makes her an offer of marriage. But his proposal is resented by his mother, who forthwith dismisses Mary, and she disappears mysteriously from the neighborhood.

Time wears on. Lady Gray and her son, Matthew, are found traveling on the Continent of Europe, where, in consequence of a severe accident on a mountain pass, they are compelled to accept the assistance of the sisters in a convent. Here Lady Gray is saved from death by careful nursing, and the sister to whom she owes her life is the maiden whom she had before driven from her house. A meeting between Mary Leigh and Matthew Gray follows, and the denouement—will be found in the book. We have no right to repeat it here. The poem is short and within the reach of everybody; and it is no small praise to say of it that it is vastly superior, both in style and treatment, to the great majority of the short poetical pieces that come under our notice. It is, in fact, a very creditable performance, evincing some care on the part of the author, and other qualities which hold out the promise that, if he were to aim at something more ambitious, he might again win a measure of public approval.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN EMPERORS AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES. Translated from the German and compiled from authentic sources. By ELIZABETH PEAKE. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The object which the lady whose name appears on the title page of this volume had in preparing it for publication, appears to have been to aid the memories and assist the studies of her own pupils. In accordance with that intention it is not very elaborate in design, nor is the wide field of history over which it extends at all systematically surveyed. It is but touched in places; at the same time the pictures of those places are clear and telling, and although little more than sketches, they are vivid and effective in the portrayal of personal characteristics.

The work is, in fact, made up of a series of short biographies, beginning with that of Charlemagne, and ending with a notice of the Emperor William. If not overburdened with details, they have the advantage of being trustworthy, within the limits to which they are confined. In a few places events are recorded in tones that indicate a not altogether impartial origin, but this was to be expected. The chapters are mainly translations—records, therefore, of German history from German sources, and they must be received with that qualification. Mrs. Peake has gone through her part of the labor with both judgment and ability, and her book is not only well adapted to serve the purpose for which it was undertaken, but it will prove convenient for reference to more advanced readers. A word of praise is due also to the publishers, under whose guidance the mechanical details have been attended to with very excellent results. Paper, typography, and binding are good.

ASHLEY PRIORS. A Tale About Children. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & Co. 1874.

The plot which forms but the skeleton of this little book is very simple. Lord and Lady De Walden are traveling in Italy, when an Italian gentleman meets with a fatal accident in the Apennines. His wife soon after dies of grief, and they leave behind a young son named Lorenzo, whom Lord De Walden adopts, takes with him to England, and educates in close companionship with his own family. Lawrence, as he is afterward known, is fully endowed with high qualities that endear him to those about him, except to Lord Alfred Paget, an Eton boy and eldest son of Lord De Walden, who treats the young foreigner with studied insults. All efforts to obtain a clue to the family of Lawrence are for a long time fruitless, but it is at last discovered that his father was an Italian nobleman, and that he is, therefore, connected with some of the best families in his native land. The story is made more interesting by the introduction of incidents in which the little daughters of Lord De Walden, or one at least, plays a prominent part; but the main feature of the book is to illustrate the advantage of Christian principles in connection with a steady religious belief and a strict adherence to the teachings of the Church. The book is well written, genial in style, and of high literary excellence. The lessons it conveys are of the best tone, and altogether, as a book for children, we are inclined to pronounce this one of the most meritorious that has come under our notice for a considerable time.

OUTLINES OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY; Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern, with Special Relation to the History of Civilization and the Progress of Mankind. By WILLIAM SWINTON. New-York and Chicago: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co. 1874.

To comprise the history of the world and a little more, within the space of 487 small pages was no easy task, and Mr. Swinton has met the fate which anybody else making a similar attempt would have met also—he has failed. He has not even given us an outline of it. Many of the most important events are altogether omitted. To compare small things with others immeasurably greater we fancy he took his idea from *Rawlinson's Ancient History*, but if so he has not profited by the exemplar. He considers that his work is adapted to the higher classes in public schools, high schools, academies, seminaries, &c. But in doing so he forms a poor estimate of those classes—whose members, if they have learned anything, should have learned all that is contained in this volume before they were allowed to rise to that eminence. Yet assuming that there is a demand for such a work in such classes, the result could not fail to be disappointing if pupils were to rely upon it alone. If they remembered every word of it, they would have but a poor smattering of history. It would not amount to knowledge. It would be but another instance of that want of thoroughness which is the bane of our system of education. We do not say that Mr. Swinton is altogether to be blamed for producing such a book. His fault lies not in failing where many better men would not have succeeded, but in undertaking a task which was beyond his ability to accomplish. It would be useless to attempt to enumerate the many omissions of great events for which these "outlines" are remarkable, and if we did Mr. Swinton would perhaps seek to justify them by pleading lack of space. The excuse nevertheless would not be sufficient. There are numberless smaller errors and peculiarities which have an equal claim to notice, but we can only indicate their nature. Egypt in the brightest days of her civilization and power is described as a "mummy," and Charles Dickens is mentioned as "the Shakespeare of the Nineteenth Century." We are explicitly told that the piano was invented in 1717, and that Morse invented the electric telegraph. Mr. Swinton accedes to the old theory that Rome after the death of Tarquinius Superbus became a Republic, and he talks of the "British Channel." In his list of modern historians he mentions Macaulay, but neither Alison nor Grote. He has thought of Linnæus, but not of Lindley or De Candolle. He names Leverrier, but not Adams. He has places for Cuvier and Liebig, but none for Buffon, Priestley, or Graham.

Of American history there is none, and Mr. Swinton has very much misunderstood the spirit of some of the leading points in European politics. Admitting, then, that circumstances impelled him to try and squeeze the world's history into this little book, he might have done better than he has, but we do not say that it would have been worth the trouble. Efforts of the kind are not bold, but rash, for at the best such books are unsatisfactory.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

My Sister Jeannie. Boston: Roberts Bros.

United States Official Postal Guide. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

The Transit of Venus. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

First Book in German. New-York: H. Holt & Co.

The Building of a Brain. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

Doors Outward. New-York: Robert Carter & Bros.

A Theory of Fine Art. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Running to Waste. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Take a Peep. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Rosalie's Pet. New-York: Robert Carter & Bros.

Sacred Dramas. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Capt. William Kidd. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

West Lawn. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

Toinette. A novel. New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

Modern Utilitarianism. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

The Lily and the Cross. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Opening a Chestnut Burr. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

The Life of Horace Greeley. Philadelphia: John G. Potter & Co.

Plymouth Church and its Pastor. Hartford: The Park Publishing Company.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PRISON LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, on behalf of the Prison Association, to acknowledge liberal contributions of books, &c., for the Penitentiary library on Blackwell's Island from the following firms and individuals: D. Appleton & Co., Robert Carter & Bros., William Wood & Co., J. B. Ford, M. Cathcart, M. M. Pomeroy, American Tract Society, Edwin R. Barnes, Mrs. M. Clarkson, Mrs. Meyers, David Prince, "No Name," No. 88 Madison avenue, L. E. H., T. C. Edwards, Unknown, several packages.

The great need of a library for the above-named institution will be best understood when it is known that there are now nearly nine hundred prisoners confined there—a large majority being under thirty years of age—without a book, magazine, or newspaper, except an occasional one sent in by some friend or left by the infrequent visitor.

Contributions of books, magazines, &c., for the above library will be received at the office of the association, No. 19 Centre street. Money for the purchase of new books may be sent to William C. Gilman, Esq., Treasurer, No. 46 Pine st.

All donations, whether of money or books, will be promptly acknowledged.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. W. SHELDON, General Agent.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

APARTMENTS FOR BACHELORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let us hope that the subject of providing suites of apartments for bachelors, referred to by a correspondent of THE TIMES recently, will not be allowed to drop. Surely a capitalist would find his money as safely and profitably invested in the construction of houses, containing suites of two, three, or four rooms, as in houses containing a larger number. A man and wife, without incumbrances, would often find these rooms sufficient. I for one should be glad to put my name down for a suite of rooms, at a reasonable rent, of course, in such a building as your correspondent suggests. Who will move in the matter?

BACHELOR.

MR. WALKER'S "BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN."

A very large picture by Mr. James Walker, representing the battle of Lookout Mountain, or "The Battle Above the Clouds," as it is sometimes called, was on exhibition Monday afternoon and evening at the Somerville gallery in Fifth avenue. It was painted for Major Gen. Hooker, who, as we understand, in giving his order for the work requested that the battle might be represented as it was, and not as artists are in the habit of representing such subjects—by the introduction of incidents which never did and never could have occurred on any battle-field, or at least not on any of modern times. The General, in fact, (and he is supposed to know what a battle is like,) did not want gore for his money; neither did he desire to see clubbed muskets or brandished swords, or hand-to-hand fights, or any of those little matters without which, according to the popular idea, a battle is no battle at all, but which really are very seldom seen in actual warfare, where the artillery and the moral effect produced by the movements of large bodies of troops usually decide the day. Of all the theatrical portion of battle-painting, Mr. Walker was therefore desired to keep his canvas clear, and he has done so, but the effect, it must be owned, is rather monotonous and disappointing. Several thousand men, or masses supposed to represent several thousand, in sombre, dark blue uniforms, unrelieved by any other color whatever, do not form a very striking object when put on canvas; but as the owner of the picture insisted on this disposition of the material at the artist's command, of course Mr. Walker is not to blame for it. We have, then, the battle of Lookout Mountain as it was. In the foreground are Reynolds' artillery and a body of infantry, who have just taken up the flanking position along the line of railroad, by which the battle was virtually won. In the centre is the Major General on his white charger, receiving a verbal communication from the commander of the artillery. Around them are grouped aids de camp, orderlies, and battle flags. In the distance is the mountain from which the battle takes its name. To its summit cling wreaths of white smoke, relieved against the blue sky above, showing that even on its precipitous sides the fight is yet raging, and the loud-mouthed gun is yet speaking in anger. A few tall trees serve to break the line between the troops in front and the mountain, and to carry the eye into the picture.

The figures in the foreground are somewhat stiffly drawn, and the pose of the Major General and his white horse is decidedly too much after the Napoleonic model. The proprietor of the picture is, however, as we know, fully satisfied with it, and as he was a somewhat prominent actor in the scene it represents, he surely ought to be a competent judge. But viewing it as a work of art, and such we presume it claims to be, we think it entitles to be termed respectable, but nothing more.

The picture will remain on exhibition for a few days only.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE "REFORMERS" IN WISCONSIN.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn addressed a large political meeting in La Crosse, Wis., recently. Speaking of the party of false pretenses in that State he said:

In the last year the control of the State Government, after fifteen years of honorable administration, passed into the hands of the Democratic Party under another name. This party, which now carries the banner of reform, was kicked out of office by an indignant people fifteen years ago. Clamorous and hungry, "meagre, gaunt, and grim," and remembering the jolly days of Monks' Hall, when they were allowed to sack the State Treasury and plunder the school fund—days that they had so long sighed for the return of—they raised a hue and cry last Fall of extravagance and corruption, and told the people if they could once get into office, and get hold of the books, they would develop startling things. Their crimes against the people of the State had been partially forgotten, and many good people, hearing the constant clamor, were no doubt led to believe that there might be something wrong, and were indifferent to the results. Well, they have now been in office about nine months; they have had full control of the books all that time, and you have failed to hear the slightest accusation against any department of the State Government while in Republican rule, or that they had not all been managed with the greatest fidelity to the public interest. The new State Treasurer will tell you that he found every dollar in the Treasury that belonged there, and the Secretary of State will tell you the same thing. How this contrasts with the condition of the different departments when they passed into Republican hands you all know. Will any responsible party connected with the present State Government dare assert that there has been no defalcation in any office in the capital since the Reformers had control of it? Coming into office with a great flourish of trumpets and parade of honesty, the Reformers signalized their advent by a great sound of retrenchment and economy, and actually succeeded, by kicking out a few crippled and maimed soldiers who had been employed around the Legislature, in saving a few hundred dollars. Their next great achievement, for which Reformers no doubt feel proud, was to dig up and pay to the model Reformers of the period, or place in a way to be paid, divers and sundry old claims that had three times been paid in full, and, to cap the climax, have placed in nomination in the great City of Milwaukee the biggest Reformer of the lot, the great Reform engineer of last Fall, who now stands indicted in the United States Court of this district for defrauding the revenue, and who, if convicted, will be wanted to serve the Government in a different capacity from that of a member of Congress. This last great crowning act was accomplished, according to Judge Mallory, the opposing candidate for the nomination, a gentleman of high character and untarnished name, by an expenditure of $20,000 in bribery and corruption. That the Reformers ought to feel proud when they hear of these things, who can deny? That their new candidate for political honors is destined to have a hard road to travel is certain; for I may set it down as an axiom that any party which supports a man for an important office who is notoriously, morally, and politically corrupt, is itself corrupt, and may expect to have that judgment pronounced upon it. I do not believe that there is any district in the State quite ready to invoke such a judgment, certainly not the one which boasts of her great commercial city, and the thrift, sobriety, and intelligence of her citizens. Think, if you can, of Rindskopf sitting in the chair of Mitchell, and then, if your minds are capable of fathoming a lower deep, think of Mitchell helping to place him there. But I have no time to waste upon such matters. I attempted to arrest, and did arrest for a time, some of the robberies, but in turn the people arrested me. You know the rest. They evidently like to be robbed, and I did very wrong in interposing to save them from that pleasure. It is said that

"The pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat,"

and if that be so, you are no doubt perfectly happy.

WAR AMONG THE BONAPARTISTS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes to that journal: War continues to be waged between the Bonapartists of the Right and the Bonapartists of the Left, between the partisans of the Prince Imperial and those of Prince Napoleon. The *Patriote de la Corse*, the organ of the latter, in reply to the accusations of MM. Rouher and company, publishes the following letters addressed by the late Emperor to his Republican cousin; it will be remarked that the second was written only a short time before Napoleon III. died:

CHISELHURST, May 12, 1872.

MY DEAR COUSIN: I think it would be very unwise to present thyself to-day in Corsica, and that it is necessary to wait for a more favorable opportunity. When there shall be partial or general elections, it will then be to our interest that all the partisans of the Empire come forward. Under those circumstances, I will recommend all my friends to support thy election, not only in Corsica, but in all the departments where thou hast any chance of being elected. Between this and then, while preparing the ground, I desire thee to observe the greatest reserve. Receive the assurance of my sincere friendship.

NAPOLEON.

CHISELHURST, Sept. 13, 1872.

MY DEAR COUSIN: * * * With regard to thyself, in the approaching general elections, I think that while acting according to the letter I have already sent thee, it is necessary, in order to make sure of thy success, not to make too much noise, because by divulging beforehand the plan we have formed, we might arouse a crowd of obstacles and oppositions. The departments chosen must be those where there are the most chances, and each department must believe itself to be alone. I make these remarks because I have already learnt that many persons are opposed to multiplied candidatures instead of facilitating them. * * *

NAPOLEON.

These letters prove that the late Emperor, notwithstanding his bodily sufferings, was actively engaged in preparing the poll for his return. The friends of Prince Napoleon contend that they show that his Imperial Highness was on the best of terms with Napoleon III., and that his candidature has higher support than that of Prince Charles Bonaparte. They forget, however, that since the death of the Emperor the conduct of Prince Napoleon has undergone a marked change, by no means in accordance with the rights of the Prince Imperial. It now remains for the Bonapartists of the Right to overthrow Prince Napoleon's case by other documents, which they, no doubt, possess. *En attendant*, here is a letter from the Prince Imperial to M. Piétri, which will not please Prince Napoleon (Jérôme):

MY DEAR M. PIETRI: I think it useful that you should go to Ajaccio to support the candidature of my cousin, Prince Napoleon, (Charles,) to the Council General of Corsica. Your presence, by making known my thoughts, will contribute in maintaining among the population the calm and moderation that I should always like to see observed. You had the confidence of the Emperor. To-day you possess mine, and I reckon on your seal and attachment to put an end to all uncertainties. Believe in my sincere friendship.

NAPOLEON.

A SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Daily News*, dated Sept. 30, runs thus: "The speech of M. Thiers on Sunday at Vizille, was rightly described by the *République Française* as important. No full report was sent telegraphically, and the text published in the *Impartial Dauphinois* was only known in Paris this evening. M. Thiers said that when the painful task was imposed on him at Bordeaux to sign the most disastrous peace ever concluded by France, the title of President of the Republic was not chosen by him, but by the Committee of the Assembly. No doubt many in the Assembly would have preferred a Monarchy to a Republic, but an attempted restoration at that time would have opposed an invincible obstacle to the triumph of order over disorder; and had he lent himself to it, not only would he have been unable to cause his power to be respected, but he could not even have passed through Paris to treat for peace at Versailles. Europe ratified his resolutions, for after being elected at 5 o'clock, he received at 5:30 the recognition of all the powers, which for four months they had refused. He therefore received the Republic from the hands of the Assembly, and declared he would as a faithful trustee guard it as confided to him, and that France, when her wounds were healed, would decide for herself. After the most terrible diplomatic struggle ever known against a victorious irresistible enemy, he had the consolation of saving Belfort. He was forced to quit Paris for Versailles because his few thousand soldiers were insufficient to control a population profoundly troubled both by mistaken patriotism and demagogic feeling. He shrank from no rigor, however painful, to restore order and respect for law. In six weeks an army of 160,000 men was organized, and Paris was rescued from the hands of the madmen and criminals who would not obey the law. He asks all witnesses whether it would have been possible to have taken Paris in the name of the Monarchy. Had he been blind enough to attempt this the great towns would have made common cause with the Commune. But he was told he might have restored the Monarchy afterward—that is, after the Assembly having applauded his declaration that he fought for order alone, and not for the Monarchy, he was shamelessly to contradict himself. It was his fidelity to engagements which had given calmness to France and induced Europe to subscribe its capital. The miraculous revival of French credit and a policy of conciliation had enabled him to emancipate the territory by paying off in two years a ransom not wholly due till the end of five years. When after the Assembly had refused to vote the Constitutional Laws which he thought necessary—not to force the Republic upon either the Assembly or the country, but to provide for the essential working of the existing Government—he at once gave up the trust he had received. He might have resisted and insisted on retaining power as long as the Assembly by virtue of the Rivet law, which was just as good as the law of Nov. 20. But as he did not believe a Monarchical Ministry would succeed, he resigned without regret, feeling he had well served his country. Here follows a paragraph destined to produce a great effect: 'They have upset a Government (said M. Thiers,) which made peace, restored order, credit, finance, and the army, precisely because it would not lend itself to Monarchy. Well, have they restored this Monarchy? Eighteen months have sped away. They have had a majority and the public forces, but they have not done it. They have only wasted time, weakened us in the eyes of Europe, and not left us the appearance, let alone the reality, of a firm, decided policy, knowing its own mind. As to the opinion of Europe, I, knowing Europe well, affirm that she is not the Europe of 1815. She is pacific, reasonable, and in her own interest she hopes for the rehabilitation of France, does not desire to meddle with our affairs and knows our difficulties and impossibilities.' M. Thiers concluded by thanking the deputation for the sentiments expressed in a house full of the great souvenirs of 1788, the residence of a colleague and friend who had aided him in all useful efforts, and deserved all their praises."

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Le Follet says a decided effort is being made to bring in pattern materials for the Autumn and Winter season. Whether or not it will succeed a few days will decide. We think it more than probable that the final arrangement will be their employment as trimmings, or parts of the toilet only.

There are innumerable varieties of patterns—broad or narrow stripes, stripes of a different material—such as satin or velvet on silk, velvet or silk on wool—diagonal stripes with little spots, clusters of narrow lines, zig-zag stripes, and checks of all sizes and colors.

Another novelty is the matelasse. This is silk with a satin face; it is very thick and has quite the appearance of being quilted, though, in reality, the lines producing that effect are woven in the material. It will be much used for sleeveless bodices, polonaises, or the front breadths of open skirts.

The eagerly adopted froncé and coulissé toilets have also been the cause of an imitation which is very effective. It is made of silk, and has all the appearance of being gathered in rows. Though very effective, it will be far from a useful style, as the lines will soon be disarranged, and the effect lost.

Velveteen will be very much worn for out-door dress, either composing the toilet itself or some of its adjuncts.

The general tendency of all out-door toilets is to the thickest and coarsest material that can be procured, and we now see our greatest élégantes in costumes of fabrics that we may, without exaggeration, say would, a year or two ago, have been worn only by peasants. These toilets are made up in the simplest fashion, and, from the very quietude of their style, drive to despair those ladies whose only idea of dress is to look grandly and expensively dressed. Dresses made up of these serges, limousin, homespuns, beiges, in their myriad varieties, are trimmed with several rows of stitching, biais, or rows of velvet or braid, and buttons.

Those ladies who were so wise as to profit by our advice as to preparing for themselves embroidered trimmings in colored wools for serge dresses will be glad they believed in our prophetic powers, on finding, as they undoubtedly will, that costumes trimmed in this manner will create an absolute furor this season.

The thick materials previously mentioned will have one very good effect—that of causing the polonaises, so much favored by all ladies of taste, to retain their favor; at all events, through the Autumn and Winter.

The length of skirts, according to the purpose for which they are intended, was definitely settled in last month's article. There is also no great novelty as to the cut of bodices; they fit very closely to the figure, and, of course, the style of trimming is a little heavier in material.

Sleeves of all thick woolen fabrics are invariably the convenient and highly-valued shape known as the "coat-sleeve," with its immense variety of parements.

Velvet or braided cloth sleeveless vestes and cuirasse bodices will be very greatly worn. These can be worn over polonaises for outdoor wear; or, if the wearer should prefer not defining her figure, there are a great many different shapes of pélerines suited to the purpose, to be made of same material as the dress itself.

A great variety of mantles will be worn. A species of "Dolman"—or, more strictly speaking, pélerine—fastened to the waist at the back and cut up at the sides, so as to give the effect of a "Dolman" sleeve, will be very fashionable.

The genre of afternoon and evening toilets is still the same in character—the closely-clinging tablier front, the whole of the long and full drapery thrown to the back, and the bodice setting very closely to the figure, and open en châle, en cœur, or square.

Excessively large piping cords are worn, and many long dresses, velvet especially, have a thick roll of wadding covered with the same at the edge of the skirt. Sometimes this is replaced by a thick cable cord of silk.

Many thick silks, satins, and velvets, are made with plain skirts, and have a very rich appearance. They are sometimes raised at one side over an under-skirt. The portion of the latter shown is covered with plaitings, roches, or coulisses.

Cock feathers are much used as trimmings, and can be dyed to any color, though they never look so well as in their beautiful natural tints.

Curled feathers will be very fashionably worn, both as bands and fringes.

Embroidered China crape tunics and fichus, or cuirasses, will be very elegantly worn over silk, satin, or velvet.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF FANATICISM.

For some years past a small portion of the vast flood of emigration from Northern Germany has been directed to Brazil, and in the Province of Porto Alegre white settlements of the race have been founded, which, until recent events disturbed them, were flourishing enough. They had, says the London *Daily News*, advanced so far as to have their own local newspaper in that resonant language which, according to Arndt, makes any land where it is spoken part of Germany; and the particulars now before us are transmitted direct from the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Porto Alegre, the paper in question. The settlers were almost universally of the Prussian State or Evangelical Church, and were rent by no political or religious dissension. They were distinguished by their attachment to the old Fatherland they had left; and the subscription sent from the colony for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the war of 1870-71 astonished those who knew how young and struggling a community it was collected from. All went well with them, in fact, until this Summer, when their domestic peace was suddenly disturbed by the pretensions of a certain Jacobina Maurer to Divine inspiration, and her claims to be worshiped by all mankind. Those pretensions would have mattered little of themselves, but Jacobina was one of a large family in the village of Ferrabras; and her relations first, and then her neighbors, successively adopted her views, and declared themselves true believers, with an ease which history tells us was not displayed in the instance of Mohammed. On what proofs the claims of this German edition of Joanna Southcote were founded does not appear. But it is certain that her followers gave her the title of "Christussin," or "the Female Christ;" that a regular worship was established for her; and that her first convert or confederate—it is hard to say which—Hans George Maurer, was in due form appointed her high priest. This person appears to have been a man of some intellect, and remarkable ambition; for he not only brought over his neighbors to the new faith, but conceived the idea of imposing it on the whole settlement first, and then on the world at large, by force of arms. Under his guidance, the Maurerites, or Mucker, as they were nicknamed by their opponents, carefully armed themselves, and stored up abundance of ammunition. It was not until these preliminaries were thoroughly complete that they declared in the course of last June their solemn purpose, and summoned the nearest of the settlers to join the new Church forthwith. Attempts at enforced conversion of course produced violent opposition, and this was repaid by the Maurerites with open plunder and ill-usage as well as by threats of death. As they numbered, including the women who bore arms, a determined band of over fifty adults, there was no hope in the individual resistance of scattered settlers; and in a few days the unconverted inhabitants of the district were all seeking shelter in Porto Alegre, while their homesteads were stripped and laid waste by the orders of the prophetess. Volunteers were now enrolled to the number of one or two companies, but it was thought better to wait for the arrival of the Government troops who were asked for, than to attempt an advance into the bush unaided; for the fanatics were familiar with the ground, and were known to be better armed than their adversaries, and prepared for a desperate defense.

In July the expected forces came provided with field-guns and rockets, and a general advance was made, but apparently with extreme caution. By the 18th, however, the fanatics were driven in on a position they had carefully intrenched round a large house, of which they had formed a keep. The light guns, as well as the rockets, entirely failed to dislodge them, and it was only after a very prolonged skirmishing that the works were carried with a rush. The defenders then fell back on their keep, and, when this was fired, escaped from it, with some loss, into the bush behind, in which they had secretly prepared another strong position. For the time it was not thought well to follow them to their new fastness. In reconnoitering it on the 21st and 26th there were two more severe skirmishes; and, though in each of these Maurer's followers had the advantage, the German volunteers being on one occasion abandoned by the troops who should have supported them, the numbers of the sect had now been gradually worn down by repeated casualties. One prisoner was taken who revealed the fact that fewer than twenty of the desperate band were left. On the 2d of August their last stronghold was surrounded, and carried by overwhelming numbers, though with considerable loss to the assailants. The demand made previously that the Maurerites should lay down their arms was sternly rejected, and they died fighting to the very last, the prophetess herself being actually bayoneted through the body of one of her devoted followers, who was striving to screen her, while she encouraged the rest not to yield. Only Hans George Maurer and one other of the band, Jacob Fuchs, were missing, who are supposed to have deserted their companions before or during the assault. It adds an additional touch of horror to this catastrophe to know that the young children they had had with them are not accounted for, and to hear that it was reported that they were all slain not many days before by Jacobina's command, a story which is supported by the fact that the body of one has been discovered buried with its throat cut close to the miserable hut which was the prophetess' last shelter. The havoc caused by the extinct sect during its short sway over the outlying settlements is so serious that it is stated that it will take years to restore the colony to the prosperity it was enjoying before this extraordinary outburst of fanaticism brought misery on its members.

ADVENTURES OF ROCHEFORT.

A letter from Geneva, in the *Débats* relates two adventures which have befallen M. Rochefort. The landlord of the hotel at which he intended to stay politely begged him to go elsewhere, as Prince Napoleon was one of his guests, and might resent his being under the same roof. The other incident might have had a serious result. M. Rochefort hired a carriage to go and see the Rothschild Villa at Pregny. On returning, the driver, not knowing what a terrible man he had to deal with, had the ingenious idea of passing through French territory probably with the view of lengthening the journey. It is well known that Geneva is only one league from the frontier, and that Voltaire used to say that by shaking his wig he could powder the whole canton. The driver perceiving by his accent that his fare was a Frenchman, said to him, "Now, Sir, you are in your own country." What a long face M. Rochefort pulled may be imagined.

LICENSE IN MICHIGAN.

A committee of the Michigan State License Association recently applied to Gov. Bagley, who is a candidate for re-election, to know his probable action in certain contingencies, particularly whether he would use his influence and action for the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law, and whether he would approve an amendment to the State Constitution striking out the provision prohibiting the enactment of a license law. In reply the Governor very sensibly wrote: "To the first inquiry I desire to say that I shall not use my position as Governor to influence legislation upon any subject, except those in which the State is a party in interest, such as appropriations, taxation, &c., &c. To the second and third questions I see no necessity for an answer, as, by the Constitution, the Governor is not required to approve amendments that may be proposed. They do not come before him for official action at all. Section 1 of article 20 gives the Legislature exclusive control in submitting amendments of the Constitution to the people, and I beg to call your attention to it. It seems to me, however, that the province of the Executive is to decide upon each subject when it comes before him for official consideration, and not to announce beforehand what measures he should disapprove. If the Governor took upon himself to influence legislation in any way, and especially by declaring that he should disapprove a bill if passed by the Legislature, we should have but little freedom in legislation, and only the shadow of a republican government."

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

James O'Brien, one of a gang of ruffians who carry on their operations in the vicinity of the Grand Central Depot, was convicted on the 9th inst. in the Court of General Sessions of highway robbery, the accused having committed a brutal assault in Forty-seventh street on a lady named Mrs. Sallie D. Elliott, of Morristown, N. J., and robbed her of money and jewelry to the amount of $35. A second indictment for snatching a pocketbook from another lady in the same locality had also been found against O'Brien. District Attorney Rollins called up the prisoner for sentence yesterday, and Recorder Hackett, after administering a sharp rebuke, sent him to State Prison for fifteen years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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NOVEMBER NUMBER.

Now ready and for sale by all book and news dealers.

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FICTION.

Mr. HOWELL'S New Novel—A FOREGONE CONCLUSION. XIII.-XV.

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Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' SKETCH OF PROF. JEFFRIES WYMAN.

Mr. CHARLES WARREN STODDARD'S BEHIND THE SCENES.

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And other Poems.

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AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity for parties desiring to engage in a good manufacturing business. The tools, machinery, patterns, patents and fixtures belonging to the late DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Auburn, N. Y., are now offered for sale upon very favorable terms. The

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

built by this company have a wide-known reputation for their superior quality, and at the close of the present season stand higher in the estimation of the farming community than ever before.

The business can be entered upon with but very little delay. A large number of valuable agencies can be retained, and the benefit to be derived from the good-will and experience of the former company would be worth to any one continuing the business, many thousand dollars. For particulars apply to

G. J. LETCHWORTH, for Trustees.

AUBURN, Sept. 16, 1874.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STRICKER, Jr., Bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupt, consisting of woolen and cotton hosiery goods, men's furnishing goods, &c., &c. Also, 1 large iron safe.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1874.
EDWARD MOLSON,
Assignee of said Bankrupt.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Police Department will sell at auction, Oct. 23, 1874, one scow lying at the foot of 96th st., East River. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Resembles mother's milk more closely than any other kind of food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the child. The royal families of England and Russia are supplied with this food, and the medical profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

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Your houses, schools, churches, banks, offices, factories, and public buildings, without draft or current, by using Maine's Patent Portable Window Ventilator. Price, $5 per window. Send for circular with testimonials.
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A.—CATARRH DISCHARGE FROM NOSTRILS, offensive breath, sore throat, cough, hawking, spitting, speedily and effectually cured. Dr. DE KREMEN, No. 48 West 4th st. Pamphlet free.

APPLES FOR FAMILY USE.—HAND-PICKED Pairmans, one or more barrels, $2 25. No. 371 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL A. RIEGE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Emil A. Riege, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-ninth day of October, 1874, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the thirtieth day of September, 1874.
o3-law3w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL A. RIEGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Emil A. Riege, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
o3-law3w8* JOHN J. HANNAHS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON C. NORTHRUP and SARAH C. NORTHRUP, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,875.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Milton C. Northrup and Sarah C. Northrup, both of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly carrying on business under the firm name of M. C. Northrup & Co., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1874.
CHARLES QULAGER, Assignee,
o3-law3w8* No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN and SOLON HUMPHREYS, have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of article I., title I., of chapter IV. of part second of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," and the acts amendatory thereof, under the following terms and conditions, and therefore do make, file, and publish this certificate, and declare:

That the name, or firm, under which said partnership is to be conducted is "ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS."

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in coffee, tea, sugar, and other merchandise, for their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of the City, County, and State of New-York; EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey; and the names of the special partners are EDWIN D. MORGAN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey.

That the amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: The said EDWIN D. MORGAN has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said SOLON HUMPHREYS has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

That this partnership is to commence on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1874, and is to continue until the 1st day of October, 1876, and that the City of New-York is to be the principal place of business of the said partnership.

Dated Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND,
E. W. HUMPHREYS,
E. D. MORGAN,
SOLON HUMPHREYS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN and SOLON HUMPHREYS, to me personally known to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of said City and County, being sworn, saith that he is one of the general partners in the firm of ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS, mentioned in the foregoing certificate, and that the sums of fifty thousand dollars each in the said certificate specified to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by the said EDWIN D. MORGAN and SOLON HUMPHREYS, the special partners therein named, have been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash.
W. F. ROWLAND.
Sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1874.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
oc3-6w8. Notary Public, New-York County.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

In consequence of the death of Mr. FREDERIC B. TERRY, the firm of "ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS" is hereby dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date.

Dated Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND,
E. W. HUMPHREYS, } Surviving General Partners.
E. D. MORGAN,
JOHN T. TERRY,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Special Partners.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 2d day of October, 1874, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, JOHN T. TERRY, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, surviving partners of the firm of ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS, each to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they had executed the same.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public New-York County.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE,
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD,
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD,
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS,
my30-law6m8a* EUGENE THORN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.
JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE,
my23-law6m8 Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN,
jy11-law6m8 Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY BOHANNAN, plaintiff, against SYLVANUS TOWNSEND CANNON, Catharine White, John Hannay, Daniel Kelly, Bridget Hannay, Thomas Hannay, John H. White, and Catharine Hannay, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 1, 1874.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the fifth day of October, 1874.
o10-law6w8* JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ABRAHAM LOTT against JOHN McGOWAN, Philip J. McGowan and his wife, Diederich Van Thunen, Theophilus Olend, Frank E. Craig, John D. Craig, Herman F. Doscher.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Brooklyn, June 25, 1872.
A. & J. E. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
s26-law6w8*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SEYMOUR N. MARSH vs. GEORGE CALDWELL, et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 7, 1874.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of Marsh & Co., who formerly carried on the truss business at No. 2 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with due proof thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d of November, 1874; in default thereof they will be barred from any share in the fund then to be disbursed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1874.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver.
o10-2aw3w*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM D. HOAGLAND, plaintiff, against STEPHEN H. ALDEN, defendant.—To Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff:—You are hereby summoned and required personally to appear before me at Chambers of this court, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October next, at ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to give your testimony as a party before trial, in an action between yourself, Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff, and Stephen H. Alden, defendant, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Procedure, and for a failure to attend you will be punished according to law. Dated New-York, July 22, 1874.
ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Justice.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Defendant's Attorney.

FURNITURE.

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DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
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BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
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WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau side entrance.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union...	79⅜	700	Pacific Mail......	47⅝
1600	do..........	79¼	300	do.........c.	47⅝
1000	do.......b3.	79⅜	600	do..........	47½
500	do..........	79¼	200	North-western.s3.	38½
1800	do.......s3.	79⅛	200	do.........c.	38½
1000	do..........	79¼	100	do.........c.	38½
700	do.......s3.	79¼	300	do.........c.	38⅜
800	do.......s3.	79⅛	200	do.......s3.	38⅜
800	Erie..............	29⅞	100	do..........	38½
200	do.......s3.	29¾	100	do..........	38⅜
200	do..........	29¾	100	Rock Island...s3.	98⅝
300	do..........	29⅝	100	do..........	98⅝
3000	do..........	29½	100	do..........	98½
300	do.......s3.	29½	1400	Toledo & Wab...	32⅛
300	do..........	29⅝	200	do..........	32
500	do......s15.	29¼	200	do.......s3.	32
300	do..........	29⅝	200	do.......s3.	31⅞
300	do..........	29½	300	do..........	31⅞
500	do......s15.	29⅛	1900	Lake Shore...s3.	79
500	do......s15.	29	3800	do..........	79⅛
300	do.......b3.	29½	1100	do.......s3.	78⅞
500	do.......s3.	29⅜	900	St. Paul..........	33½
1200	do..........	29⅜	100	C., C. & I. C...s10.	10⅛
300	do..........	29¼	100	do......s15.	10⅛
500	do......s15.	29	100	do.......s3.	10⅛
400	do..........	29½	300	Union Pacific.....	36
100	Ohio & Miss......	28	800	do..........	35⅞
200	do..........	28⅛	200	do..........	35¾
200	do..........	28	300	do.......s3.	35¾
300	do.......s3.	27⅞	600	do.......b3.	35⅞
600	do..........	27⅞	300	do..........	35⅞
300	N. Y. C. & Hud...	101½	100	do.......s3.	35¾
200	do.......s3.	101½	100	Panama.......s3.	113½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........	113¼	$600 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.12. 115⅞
$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64..........	115⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12. 117⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........	116⅝	15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b. c. 117
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.12.	116⅛	85,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C. 112⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, C.12.	117¾	15,000 do.....b. c. 112⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	B. H. & E. 1st.	22½	500	Erie..........b. c.	29⅝
1,000	A. D. I. C. 7s..	97	1500	do..........	29¾
5,000	C. & N. W. con. c. gold b.	80¼	700	do..........	29⅞
1,000	Ch. & Mil. 1st.	82¾	1600	do..........	30
3,000	Ch. & M. Con. S. F.	93⅛	500	do..........	30⅛
4,000	W. Pac. bds....	84½	700	do..........	30¼
3,000	Un. Pac. R. R. 1st M..........	88⅝	2700	do..........	30⅜
5,000	do..........	88½	500	do.........c.	30¼
1,000	U. Pac. 7s L. G.	85½	10	do.........c.	30⅛
1,000	U. Pac. S. F'd..	74⅝	900	do..........	30⅜
11,000	do.......b3.	74½	800	do..........	30¼
6,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	85½	900	do..........	30⅜
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	71	1000	do..........	30½
4,000	Tol. & Wab 2d.	73½	1300	do..........	30⅝
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	101	100	do.......b3.	30¾
15	Grocers' Bank....	102	1200	do..........	30¾
20	Merch. Ex. Bk....	110	500	do..........	30⅞
500	Quick. Min..b. c.	30⅝	400	do..........	30¾
100	do..........	30½	800	do..........	30⅝
100	M. L. & M'g..b. c.	5½	1600	do.......s3.	30½
42	Wells Fargo Ex. c.	79	2100	do..........	30½
100	do..........	80	200	Mich. Central.....	73½
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. s3.	101¼	5	do......b. c.	73
700	W. U. T..b. c. s3...	79⅛	300	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	78⅞
700	do..........	79⅛	400	do.......b3.	79
400	do..........	79⅛	3000	do..........	79
1500	do.......b3.	79¼	500	do.......s3.	78⅞
5300	do..........	79⅛	100	do.......b3.	78⅞
600	do.......s3.	79	2100	do.......s3.	78¾
800	Pacific Mail..bc.	47⅝	600	do..........	78¾
100	do.......b3.	47½	200	Union Pac. b. c. s3.	35⅝
200	do..........	47⅜	300	do.......b3.	35¾
600	do..........	47¼	300	do..........	35¾
300	do..........	47⅛	800	do.........c.	35¾
700	do..........	47	700	do.......s3.	35⅝
100	do..........	46⅞	200	do..........	35⅝
500	do..........	47	500	do.......s3.	35½
200	do..........	47⅛	200	do..........	35⅝
100	do.......b3.	47⅛	500	B. H. & E. b. c. s3.	1
10	Panama.....b. c.	113½	100	do.......s3.	1⅛
50	do..........	114	100	do..........	1⅛
140	Harlem.....b. c.	128½	300	do.......s3.	1
100	Cleve & Pitts. b. c.	87½	700	do..........	1
800	Ch. & N. W..b. c..	38¼	100	Del., L. & W...b. c.	107⅜
100	Ch. & R. I...b. c.	98½	100	P. F. W. & C. b. c. c.	91½
100	Ch. M. & S. P. b. c.	33⅜	14	do..........	91¾
500	do.........c.	33¼	20	do..........	91½
700	T., W. & W...b. c.	31⅞	30	St. L., I. M. & S. b. c.	17
300	do.......b3.	32	100	H. & St. Joseph...	25¾
200	do.......s3.	31⅞	20	Ch., B. & Q......	101¾
100	do......s13.	31¾	300	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	27¾
100	do..........	31⅞	500	do..........	27⅞
300	do..........	31¾	500	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	10¼
			200	do.......s3.	10⅛
			200	do.......b3.	10¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300	West. Union..s3.	79	500	Lake Shore......	78¾
100	do..........	79	400	do..........	78⅞
500	do..........	79⅛	100	do..........	79
500	do.......s3.	79⅛	1300	do.......b3.	79
800	do.........c.	79¼	1500	do..........	79
800	do..........	79⅜	1000	do..........	79⅛
200	do..........	79½	100	do..........	79¼
2900	do.......b3.	79⅝	400	do.......s3.	79⅛
100	Mar. L. & M......	5⅞	100	North-western....	79¼
1200	Pacific Mail....c.	47⅛	200	do..........	38⅜
300	do..........	47¼	300	do..........	38½
500	do..........	47⅜	200	do.........c.	38½
200	do.......s3.	47⅜		do..........	38⅝
200	N. Y. C. & H......	101½	200	Bos., H. & E...s3.	1
300	Erie.........c.	30⅜	200	C., C. & I. C..s15.	10¼
400	do.......b3.	30½	200	Tol. & Wab........	31¾
300	do..........	30½	300	do.......s3.	31¾
700	do..........	30⅝	200	do.......b3.	31¾
800	do..........	30⅝	200	do.........c.	31¾
100	do..........	30½	100	do..........	31⅞
600	do.......s3.	30⅜	400	do..........	32
500	do..........	30⅛	300	do..........	32⅛
1200	do..........	30⅝	300	do..........	32
300	do..........	30¾	100	Rock Island......	98¼
500	do.......b3.	30⅞	200	do..........	98⅜
500	do..........	30⅞	100	St. Paul.......s3.	33⅜
400	Union Pacific.....	35⅝	100	do..........	33½
500	do..........	35¾	100	Ohio & Miss......	27⅞
300	do..........	35⅞	400	do..........	28
600	do.......b3.	35⅞			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b3. 117	$40,000	U. S. 10-40 R.......b. c. 111½
$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......... 116¼	10,000	U. S. 10-40 C.......... 111¾
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......... 117⅝	2500	do......b. c. 111⅞
25,000	do......b3. 117⅝	5000	U. S. 6s.......... 117⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$11,000	Mor. & Es. 7s, '71.....b. c.	97¾	1200	Erie.........b. c.	30⅞
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	70½	800	do.......b3.	31
1,000	do..........	70⅛	1100	do..........	31
4,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st.	104	500	do..........	31⅛
5,000	N. J. Cen. 1st.	107	400	do..........	31¼
1,000	N. J. Cen. Conv.	103¼	500	do..........	31⅛
1,000	T. & W. C. Conv.	58½	300	do..........	31
1,000	L. & N. Con., '98.	84	1500	do.......s3.	31
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul 8s, 1st......	107	300	do..........	31⅛
			1700	do......s15.	30¾
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	96	400	do.......b3.	31¼
20	Fourth N. B'k. b. c.	97	900	do..........	31⅛
20	do..........	96½	500	do..........	31
30	do..........	96	100	do.......b3.	31¼
10	D. & H. Can. Co. b. c.	115½	1100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	79¼
100	Quicksilver..b. c.	30⅞	1400	do..........	79⅛
300	Mar. L. & M..b. c.	6	1400	do..........	79¼
15	Atlan. & Pac. b. c.	15¾	200	do.......b3.	79¼
54	do..........	16	100	Un. Pac..b. c. s3.	35¾
50	Amer. Dist. Tel...	41	1700	do..........	35⅝
1900	W. U. Tel...b. c.	79⅝	500	do.......s3.	35⅝
1800	do.......s3.	79½	500	do..........	35¾
1100	do..........	79½	400	do..........	35⅝
100	do.......b3.	79⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. b. c. c.	38⅝
200	do..........	79½	300	do.......b3.	38⅝
2600	do..........	79⅝	400	do..........	38¾
500	do.......s3.	79⅝	200	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	98½
2200	do..........	79¾	300	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	33½
5000	do.......b3.	79¾	300	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	32⅛
5	United States Ex.	66¼	10	Del., L. & W. b. c.	107½
5	do..........	67	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	28
100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	47⅜	300	do..........	28⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c.	101⅜	700	do..........	28¼
1900	Bos., H. & E. b. c.	⅞	100	do.......b3.	28⅜
400	do..........	1	400	do..........	28⅜
200	do.......b3.	⅞	1200	do..........	28½
100	C., C. & I. C......	10⅜	300	do..........	28½
100	do.......b. c.	10⅜	100	do.......b3.	28½
100	do..........	10¼	300	do......s10.	28⅜
100	P. R. of Mo. b. c. s3.	36¼	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	12

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000	Un. Pacific S. F.	74½	200	Lake Shore.....b3.	79⅜
3,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	74	1300	do..........	79⅜
4,000	N. J. Cen. Conv.	103¼	2000	do.......b3.	79½
100	Mariposa L. & M.	6⅜	200	do.......s3.	79⅜
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.....	101⅜	400	do..........	79⅜
50	do..........	101⅝	200	do..........	79⅜
8	do..........	101¾	100	do..........	79½
1600	Western Union.	79⅞	300	do.......s3.	79½
800	do.......b3.	79⅞	800	do.......b3.	79⅝
1900	do.......b3.	80	100	do..........	79⅝
300	do..........	80	400	do.......s3.	79½
300	do..........	80	600	do..........	79⅝
500	do.......s3.	80	1300	do..........	79½
2800	do.......b3.	80⅛	200	do.......s3.	79⅝
300	do..........	80⅛	1400	do.......b3.	79⅝
1500	do.......s3.	80⅛	400	do..........	79⅝
25	do.......b3.	80¼	900	do.......s3.	79½
100	do..........	80	100	do..........	79½
100	do.......b3.	80⅛	100	Union Pacific. b3.	35¾
1900	do..........	80⅛	1300	do..........	35¾
200	At. & Pac. Te....	16	100	do.......s5.	35¾
100	Pacific Mail....s3.	47⅜	100	do.......s3.	35¾
300	do.......b3.	47½	500	do..........	35¾
1200	do..........	47⅝	200	Rock Island......	98½
200	do.......s3.	47½	100	do..........	98⅝
300	do..........	47½	200	do..........	98¾
500	North-west...b3.	38¾	300	do..........	98⅞
100	do..........	38¾	200	Tol. & Wab....b3.	32⅛
50	N. J. Central.......	104⅜	200	Bos., H. & E.....	1
300	Erie.......s3.	31	100	do..........	⅞
100	do..........	31	25	Fort Wayne......	91¾
300	do..........	31	100	Ohio & Miss......	28½
1200	do.......b3.	31¼	200	do..........	28⅜
1200	do..........	31¼	100	do.......s3.	28⅜
600	do..........	31⅛	500	do.......b3.	28½
700	do..........	31⅛	500	do..........	28½
1200	do..........	31	100	do..........	28½
100	do..........	31⅛	100	C., C. & I. C......	10½
100	do..........	31¼	200	do..........	10¾
200	St. Paul.......b3.	33½	100	do.......s3.	10¾
30	Del., Lack. & W..	107¼	100	do..........	10⅞

FRIDAY, Oct. 16, P. M.

The Wall Street Markets have been generally dull to-day, though prices in all the various lines of speculation and finance have been firm, with notable improvement in some instances. The day's operations show an advance in the rates for money, a stronger market for Foreign Exchange, an improvement of 1⅜ to ⅛ ₱ cent in the active Railway and Miscellaneous shares, a firm though quiet market for Gold. Government Bonds were fairly active and strong, and Railway Mortgages firm, on good demand. The Money Market opened with Call Loans done at 2½@3 ₱ cent., with the bulk of the business done at the higher figure. Later in the day the rate advanced to 4 ₱ cent., and closed at 3 to 3½ ₱ cent. Just after the close of business a report reached the "street" of the suspension of a large house in the Western trade, but the information was too late to exert any effect on the markets. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated over 170,000 shares, with Erie, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail as the features of the dealings. As compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, the entire active list opened at an advance of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. A decline of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. soon took place, Pacific Mail selling as low as 46⅞; Erie, 29¼; Lake Shore, 78¾; North-west Common, 38¼; Rock Island, 98¼; St. Paul Common, 33¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 27¾; Wabash, 31¾; Union Pacific, 35⅝; and Western Union, 79—these having been the lowest prices of the day. After the first call a firmer tone characterized the market, Erie being conspicuous for an advance to 30⅞. After a reaction to 30⅜ the stock sold as high as 31¼, the late afternoon dealings having been principally at 31@31⅛. The highest quotations in the general list were made shortly before the close, when Western Union showed an advance of 1¼ ₱ cent. from the lowest point; Lake Shore, ⅞; Pacific Mail, Ohio & Mississippi, and C., C. & I. C., ¾; Rock Island, ⅝; North-west Common, ½, and the remainder of the list ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. New-York Central sold at 101½@101⅜, with the exception of an odd lot at 101⅝. Panama sold at 113½, against 114 the highest price of Thursday. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western brought 107⅜@107½, Michigan Central, 73@73½; Pittsburg, 87½@87⅝; Fort Wayne, 91½@91¾; Harlem, 128½; New-Jersey Central, 104⅜, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 101¾. The sales of Boston, Hartford and Erie reached 4,700 shares at 1⅛ down to ⅞ of 1 ₱ cent. As compared with Thursday's last prices Erie showed an advance of 1⅜ ₱ cent.; Western Union, 1; Ohios, ¾; Rock Island and Lake Shore, ⅝; St. Paul, and North-western, and C., C. & I. C., each ⅜, and the remainder of the list ¼@⅛ ₱ cent. The Railway Mortgages were comparatively dull, the transactions for the day aggregating $104,000. There was no important change in prices, the only exception being C., C. & I. C. Firsts, which declined from 71 to 70⅛. Western Pacifics sold at 84½, and Union Pacifics at 88⅜@88½ for Firsts, 85½ for Land Grants, and 74½@74⅝ for Sinking Funds. City Bank Shares sold at 110 for Merchants' Exchange, 102 for Grocers', and 97@96 for Fourth National.

There was even less business in the Gold market than on Thursday, the price remaining at 110 from the opening to the close. Gold loans were made "flat," at 1 ₱ cent for borrowing, and finally at 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. Government bonds were firm, and some large transactions were reported. At the early boards $100,000 new fives sold at 112⅜, and at the final call $30,000 1865s, old, brought 117; $62,000 1865s, new, 116¼; and $33,000 1868s, 117⅝, all coupon. Registered 10-40s sold at 111½, and Coupon at 111¾@111⅞.

The Foreign Exchanges were firm during the morning hours at $4 85 for 60 days sterling and $4 88 for demand prime, nominal rates. At the close the rates were firmer at 4 84½@4 84¾ and 4 87¼@$4 87¾ for actual business. Continentals ruled quiet and firm throughout at 95@96 for Reichmarks; 96⅜@96⅝ for Cables and 5 15@5 12½ for prime Paris.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed on Government account $16,000 for interest on the Public Debt and $5,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs Receipts aggregated $416,000. The Dry Goods Imports for the week ending to-day at the port of New York amounted in value to $1,708,011 and the amount marketed $1,858,094. For the corresponding week of last year the imports were $1,604,537, and of 1872 $1,730,610.

Advices from London state that the Bank of England lost £35,000, bullion, by withdrawal on balance to-day. The rate for money on Government securities at the Stock Exchange is advanced from 2 to 2½ per cent. The general markets were quiet and steady.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	113⅛	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117¼	117½
American Gold	110	110
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 84@$4 84½	$4 84½@$4 84¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¾	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	98¼	98⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47½
St. Paul Common	33⅛	33½
St. Paul Preferred	51½	52
Western Union	78⅞	79½
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾
Lake Shore	78⅞	79½
Toledo and Wabash	31⅞	32⅛
North-western Common	38⅜	38¾
North-western Preferred	54	54
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107¼
New-Jersey Central	104	104⅜
Panama	114	114
Erie	29⅞	31¼
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	28½
C., C. and Indiana Central	10½	10⅞
Harlem	129	128½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	101⅜	1,133
Harlem	128½	128½	140
Erie	31¼	29¼	47,100
Lake Shore	79⅝	78¾	31,200
Wabash	32⅛	31¾	6,400
North-western	38¾	38¼	3,000
Rock Island	98⅞	98¼	1,900
Fort Wayne	91¾	91½	25
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33½	33¼	2,300
Mariposa	6⅜	5½	600
Del., Lack. & Western	107½	107⅜	130
New-Jersey Central	104⅜	104⅜	50
Michigan Central	73½	73½	205
Pittsburg	87½	87½	100
Union Pacific	36	35⅝	12,800
Pacific of Missouri	36¼	36¼	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	10⅞	10⅛	2,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¾	25¾	100
Atlantic & Pacific Pf	12	12	100
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	27¾	5,000
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1⅛	⅞	4,400
Panama	114	113½	100
Western Union	80¼	79	43,100
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	16	15¾	275
Pacific Mail	47⅝	46⅞	8,000
Quicksilver	30⅞	30½	700
Wells-Fargo Express	80	79	142
Dist. Telegraph	41	41	50
Iron Mountain	17	17	30
Total sales			172,080

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117⅞	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117½	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109½	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	113	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅞	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	117¾
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111½	111¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111¾	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅛	111½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92¾	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84½	85

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$15,111,000
Gold balances	1,191,253
Currency balances	1,388,009

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$77,273,817
Currency balances	2,787,230
Gold exchanges	6,787,599
Gold balances	1,022,915

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s	111	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	107
Connecticut 6s	103½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	21
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, A. & Oct.	20¾
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	101¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	41
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	101¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	41
Illinois War Loan	101¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	30
Kentucky 6s	100		
Louisiana 6s	21	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, A. & O.	30
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	21		
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	22	N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66.	14
La. 8s, levee bds	23	N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '68.	14
Michigan 6s, '78-9	103	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	12½
Michigan 6s, '83	103	N. C. 6s, n. bs. A. & O.	10
Michigan 7s, '90	104	N. C. Sp. Tax, Cl. 1.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100¼	N. C. Sp. Tax, Cl. 2.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100⅛	N. C. Sp. Tax, Cl. 3.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95½	Rhode Island 6s	103¼
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	South Carolina 6s	22
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	15
F'ding bds., due in '94.	93¼	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	15
L. bds., due '81 to '91, in.	94¼	S. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66.	15
Han. & St. Jo., due '86.	93	S. C. 6s, Non-Fd. Bs.	6
Han. & St. Jo., due '87.	92	Tennessee 6s, old	67
N. Y. R. By. Loan	108	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	51
N. Y. C. By. Loan	108	Tenn. 6s, new bds	67
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75.	108	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. ex C.	51¼
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77.	108	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	51
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78.	108	Texas 10s of '76	95½
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.	110	Va. 6s, old	32
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.	110	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.	33
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.	110	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.	33
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.	113	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	52½
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.	107	Va. 6s, Con. bds., 2d ser.	40¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103½	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	100½	Buff. & S. Line 7s.	99
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	22½	Kal. & W. P. 1st.	85
B., H. & E. 1st, guar.	32	L. Shore C. C. 2d.	91
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	55	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	100¾
Ches. & O. 6s, ex-c.	40	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	109
Chic. & Alt. 1st.	110⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	97
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	84	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	96¼
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st.	95	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	92½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	92½
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109¾
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	106¾	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	108½
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	102⅞	Har. 1st 7s R.	108½
Am. Dk. & Im. bs.	97	North Mo. 1st.	80
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	106½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93⅛
M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	90	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92½
M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D.	79	Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	92⅞
M. & St. P. 1st La C. D.	75	Cen. Pac. St. A. B.	101
M. & St. 1st M. C. & M.	75	West. Pac. bonds.	84
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Union Pac. 1st bs.	88½
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	97	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	85¾
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bs.	80	Union Pac. In. p. d.	90
Galena & Chic. Ext.	102½	Union Pac. S. F.	74½
Galena & Chic. 2d.	101½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	80
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	104	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	106¼	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	108
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C.	106¾	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	104
Morris & E. 1st.	108½	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101½
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	97¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	102
Erie 1st Extended.	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	91
Erie 3d 7s, '83.	98¼	Col., C. & I. C. 1st.	70¾
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.	93	Col., C. & I. C. 2d.	25
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.	93	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.	85
Long Dock bonds.	108⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. 2d.	61
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	80	Alton & T. H. 1st.	108
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	78	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
D. & Sioux C. 1st.	98	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
D. & S. C. Second D.	97	Belle. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.	92
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	80	T., P. & W. E. D.	80
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	43	T., P. & W. W. D.	74¼
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	101½	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	71
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	104¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	73½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½	T. & W. Con. Conv.	58½
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.	97	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	86
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	101	Gt. West. 2d, '93.	70
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	70
Det., M. & Tol. bs.	98½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	60

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	148	Mechanics'	136
American Exchange	113	Merchants'	118
Chatham	137	Nassau	106
Chemical	1500¼	New-York	124
City	300	New-York County	205
Commerce	116	North America	92¾
Corn Exchange	120	Pacific	165
Fulton	145	Park	135
Hanover	100	Republic	104
Irving	128	State of New-York	108
Marine	130	Union	139
Market	120		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	127	127½
Pennsylvania	54⅛	54¼
Reading	53⅜	53¾
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	14	14⅛
Northern Central	30⅛	30½
Lehigh Navigation	46½	46⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, Western division, wanted by G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	35	Lead, pigs	1,294
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Moss, bales	227
Copper, bbls.	139	Leather, sides	15,011
Cotton, bales	4,036	Tallow, pks.	116
Dried Fruit, pks.	420	Grease, pks.	36
Eggs, bbls.	1,080	Oil-cake, pks.	760
Flour, bbls.	9,714	Beef, pks.	423
Meal, bbls.	500	Pork, pks.	938
Wheat, bushels	96,164	Cut-meats, pks.	1,122
Corn, bushels	53,819	Lard, tcs.	970
Oats, bushels	51,343	Butter, pks.	5,233
Rye, bushels	2,000	Cheese, pks.	10,665
Malt, bushels	13,975	Pea-nuts, bags	6
Barley, bushels	41,133	Rice, pks.	228
B. W. Flour, bags	124	Tea, pks.	4
Beans, bbls.	499	Sugar, bbls.	374
Flax-seed, bags	268	Starch, pks.	1,878
Hops, bales	210	Tobacco, hhds.	1,608
Hides, No.	427	Tobacco, pks.	1,591
Hides, bales	286	Whisky, bbls.	414

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—293 bales Cotton, 8,900 bushels Corn, 250 bxs. Bacon, 442 bales Hops, 500 tcs. Lard, 238 bales Leather, 5 cases Tobacco.

By the bark George, for Bremen—4,889 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Hoppet, for Calcutta—17,700 cases Refined Petroleum, 75 cases Tobacco, 25 bales Domestics, 240 cases Drugs.

By the bark Familiens Minde, for Queenstown—19,287 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Saga, for Queenstown—29,735 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Giovanni, for Constantinople—11,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark L. Alba, for Civita Vecchia—11,850 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Mustang, for Cork—2,364 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Endeavor, for Angier—27,000 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Gluckauf, for Antwerp—15,600 Staves, 2,554 logs Cedar, 8 pks. Chairs.

By the ship Auguste, for Bremen—6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer St. Laurent, for Havre—12 bales Skins, 709 bags Hoofs, 8 bags Hair, 200 pks. Fish, 27 cases Sewing-machines, 198 pks. Whalebone, 770 bags Coffee, 500 bags Bark, 30 bbls. Potash, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 47 casks Copper, 4,891 bdls. Hides, 9 bales Hides, 30 logs Mahogany, 81 bales Moss, 91 bbls. Ashes, 3 cases Essential Oil, 1,700 tcs. Lard, 1,298 Hides, 13 bales Leather, 100 bags Seed, 152 bales Cotton.

By the steamer J. P. Auger, for Pernambuco—850 bbls. Flour, 1,800 cases Petroleum, 250 kegs Lard, 80 kegs Nails, 100 bbls. Resin, 1,000 reams Paper, 100 kegs Crackers, 58 Oars, 100 bdls. Hoops.

By the bark Marianna III., for Lisbon—96 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bbls. Flour, 10 pks. Drugs, 13,033 bushels Wheat, 10 bales Cotton, 200 bbls. Pork, 125 kegs Butter, 4,800 Staves, 6 bxs. Candles, 200 bxs. Extract, 2 bales Belting, 24 bxs. Clocks.

ASHES—Have been selling in small lots only, with Pots quoted at $6 50; Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in very moderate request, within the previous range of 30c.@32c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business is less extensive this week, the Fall season's demand being now on the wane. The distribution of products has been quite liberal, all the circumstances considered, on a very steady basis as to prices. The reports as to collections is much more encouraging than they were some weeks since, and comparatively light supplies of seasonable goods remain unmarketed. The local trade is yet active in the line of fine goods.

CANDLES—A fair jobbing movement has been noted, mainly in Adamantine, at former prices. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, patent, 37c.@38c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—There has been a moderate call for supplies of the leading kinds, which have been held with firmness. Liverpool House Cannel at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been quite active to-day, with prices quoted stronger, quotations having been advanced fully ¼c ₱ lb., closing firm and buoyant at the improvement, with more urgency in the bidding for the better grades. Of the cargo by the steam-ship Halley, samples of which were brought on the market this afternoon, 5,652 bags have already been disposed of, including 4,152 bags at 19c.@19⅜c., gold, and 1,500 bags on private terms. In addition to which sales have been made of 1,500 bags Rio, by the Isabella and 3,261 bags Santos by do., in lots, at equal to full market rates. The stock in first hands here this evening is 16,206 bags Rio and Santos, (of which only 862 bags are Santos.) From Baltimore, the advices this evening are of all the stock of Rio in first hands there having been sold, embracing 1,897 bags by the May Queen and 1,400 bags by the New Light, at full rates. And Mobile, the sales of 3,750 bags Rio, by the La Plata, is reported at firm prices, for the West, leaving only 4,200 bags in first hands there. The supply at the other distributing ports is very small, strengthening the position of holders. The demand for other descriptions is improving, but the very moderate offerings of really desirable samples, and the confident views of holders, operate against free dealings. We quote invoices thus; Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 14¾c.@21¼c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@17½c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb. The jobbing trade has been good at full prices.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet for early delivery, with prices quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower on Low Middling and higher grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,031 bales, (of which 601 bales were placed last evening,) including 457 bales to shippers, 499 bales to spinners, and 75 bales to speculators. Of the sales, 140 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Middling, 15¾c.; Good Middling, 16¼c. ₱ lb.....For forward delivery, a brisk trade has been reported, but prices have been further reduced 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Receipts at the ports are again quite heavy to-day, with Liverpool reporting a quiet though steady market. Sales have been reported, since our last of 38,100 bales, of which 10,600 bales were on last evening, and 27,500 bales to-day, and 5,300 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options, closing 14 31-32c.@15c.; November, 14 31-32c.@15c.; December, 15 3-16c.; January, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; February, 15 11-16c.; March, 15 5-16c.@15 31-32c.; April, 16 3-16c.; May, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c., and June, 16⅝c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,036 bales, including 1,891 bales from Norfolk, 50 bales from Baltimore, 1,351 bales from New-Orleans, and 744 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 20,382 bales, and for the week, 121,175 bales, against 96,638 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 372,284 bales, against 271,675 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days') exports to Great Britain, 33,145 bales; to the Continent, 3,317 bales; stock in New-York, 53,541 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 259,391 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝

EGGS.—Have been quoted steady, on a fair inquiry, within the range of from 20c.@27c. for ordinary to very fancy, the latter scarce, with the main call for supplies available at 22c.@25c. for fair to strictly prime. At the call, 50 bbls. fine Western (firsts) sold at 24½c.

FISH—The demand for most kinds has been fair, and the market has shown firmness. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $11@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herrings at 30c.@35c for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 10@$1 15.

FRUIT—There has been less activity in Raisins, owing partly to the firmer views of holders. Sales, 900 bxs. new Layer at $3; 1,000 bxs. new loose Muscatel at $3 50; and 500 bxs. Valencia at 9¼c. Currants have been in much more liberal supply, under free arrivals of new crop, and quoted at the close down to 6⅜c. ₱ lb.; sales, 2,000 bbls. on private terms. Other kinds in comparatively moderate request, at about late figures; sales, 250 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, and 30 cases Citron at 34c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been again quite active to-day, mainly in the line of shipping extras, which have been in very good demand and rather firmer in price, in view of the reduced offerings. The bulk of the business in shipping extras has been in lines available at from $5 10@$5 25 for standard to good, including fair at $5 15@$5 20, as against $5 12½@$5 15 yesterday; and in fancy stock at $5 60@$5 75 ₱ bbl., the latter mostly for the West Indies. Trade and Family brands have been comparatively dull within the previous range. The sales since our last have been 14,400 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly $3 75@$4; Sour Flour at $4 30@$5 75; poor to inferior fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fine do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 85, mostly at $5 60@$5 80; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice Round-Hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 35; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping, at $5 25@$6 10; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat Stock, $5 30@$7 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber White Wheat Stock, $5 35@7 65; Western White do. Extras, $5 60@8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 50; Extra Genesees, $5 30@$7 60; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 50; with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 6,800 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly regular shipping Extras within our range....Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 60 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 60@8 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra.... Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in good demand at from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 480 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request within the range of from $4 40@$5 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls. ....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive at from $1 68@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been slow of sale within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in demand within the range of $3@$4 ₱ 100 lb., the latter an extreme.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has further yielded about 1c. a bushel, on comparatively free offerings of new crop, particularly of the lower grades, with a moderately active inquiry noted, chiefly for export, at the reduced figures. Old Spring has been scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. White Wheat has been in good demand, mainly on export account, at firm prices for the best samples, which have been offered rather reservedly, but at lower figures on anything falling short of the finest grade. Red and Amber Wheat has been quite moderately sought after at drooping rates, especially on the average offerings of Red Western, car stock, which have been pressing on the market. The firmer range of Grain freights by the English steam lines operated against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 159,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 10 for New No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car and boat loads, chiefly at $1 10 for boat-loads; $1 05@$1 06½ for fair to strictly prime New No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 06 for boat-loads; $1 06@$1 06½ for New No. 2 North-west Spring, car stock; $1 13@$1 19 (nominally) for Old No. 2 Spring; $1 15@$1 24 for New and Old No. 1 Spring; $1 24 for choice old No. 1 Minnesota do., in store; $1 03 for New No. 3 Spring; $1@$1 18 for ungraded Spring; $1 25@$1 35½ for very common to extra White Western, chiefly at $1 35@$1 35½ for the best Michigan, and $1 30 for No. 1 do., (the latter to arrive this evening or to-morrow), for export; $1 20@$1 25 for ordinary to very choice new Amber Western; $1 12@$1 20 for poor to prime new Red Western, mainly at $1 15@$1 25 for about fair ordinary average to prime....A much livelier business has been reported in Corn, since our last, opening about 1c. a bushel lower than yesterday but closing stronger at equal to about last evening's figures. The offerings of prime stock have been less urgent. The demand has been in part for export, though to a greater extent on speculative account, and also in part for regular home trade purposes. The business has been almost wholly in mixed Western, in store and afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 173,000 bushels at 90c.@92c. for sound mixed Western, afloat, the latter rate for very choice, chiefly at 90c.@91c., and closing at 91c. for strictly prime samples; 89c.@90c. for Mixed Western, in store, closing at 90c. for prime, and 91c.@92½c. for Yellow Western, car lots. White nominal. November options on prime new Mixed Western quoted nominally at 80c.@85c. ₱ bushel, but no dealings reported....Rye quiet at unchanged figures. ....Barley in moderate demand at about yesterday's closing quotations; 10,000 bushels Canada West sold at $1 38 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt inactive at about previous figures; 2,000 bushels Western sold within the range of $1 35@$1 50 ₱ bushel....Oats have been depressed and decidedly lower, with the heaviest decline noted in Mixed Chicago, due mainly to the reports of failures at Burlington, Iowa, of parties recently quite prominently identified with the speculation for a rise, and especially conspicuous in connection with the cornering operations in old crop Oats a few months ago, in engineering which latter movement the operators were said to have been quite successful. The failures were said to have resulted in more or less of embarrassment to a few firms in this City who have had business connections with the Burlington operators. The market to-day closed weak and somewhat irregular at even the reduced figures, though the trade took advantage of the decline in Chicago stock, to make quite liberal purchases. The dealings in other kinds were comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels at 58c.@60c. for poor to prime new mixed Western, mainly at 60c. for prime Chicago, afloat; 58c.@63c. for poor to choice new white do.: 60c.@62½c. for fair to very choice new mixed State; 61c.@62c. for average white State....Feed has been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, within the range of $22@$35 ₱ ton, the latter rate for extra choice.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in less demand and depressed in price, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c., Calcutta Bagging at 10c. Domestic Bagging 12¾c.@13c. Sales have been reported of 1,400 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12½c.@12¾c.

HARDWARE—There has been rather more animation noted in a few lines, but the general market has been comparatively tame, with purchases and orders confined for the most part to urgent requirements; values generally about as last quoted.

HEMP—Jute Butts declined to 2½c., currency, ₱ lb., on sales of 600 bales. Market otherwise nominally steady as last quoted, but dull.

HIDES—Have been moderately inquired for on the previous basis as to values, with sales reported of 6,600 Montevideo at 25¾c., gold, 90 days; 1,800 Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres, and 750 Country Slaughter on private terms, and 1,200 City Slaughter at 15⅝c.

HOPS—Have been offered with more urgency and quoted less firm, on a limited home trade. The free export movement has not been of sufficient influence to support values. American, crop 1874, quoted 40c.@45c., the latter an extreme; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@45c., ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestics have been 4,317 bales, and since Sept. 1, 13,439 bales, against 3,751 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 1,269 bales, and since Sept. 1, 4,594 bales. Mr. Wells remarks that "Notwithstanding the continued heavy shipments to Europe, our market this week has shown some signs of weakening. We do not reduce our quotations, however, as all business done below the prices we quote has been forced, and we look upon the slight depression as only temporary, believing that as soon as our heavy holders unload a little they will be in market again at full prices for all the choice stock offered. England will want all the fine Hops that our brewers see fit to let go out of the country, and it is a matter of little importance whether she takes them all within two months or within six months. The most remarkable and most noticeable feature of the trade is the continued persistency with which our brewers hold back their orders; the exportation of 1,000 bales per week seems to have no more effect upon them now than it did in the season of 1868, when we grew 200,000 bales, and exported over 60,000 bales. Cable dispatches received here to-day from London, report a stronger market; this will have a tendency to strengthen the New-York market, and prevent the decline that some few dealers here have been anticipating. We learn that a few of the shipments to London have been rejected on account of the quality not coming up to the mark.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Trade has been on a restricted scale for Laths, within the range of from $1 25@$1 50 for Eastern, ₱ thousand. Lime has been in moderate demand at somewhat irregular prices, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10, and Lump at $1 60, afloat; State at $90c.@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 40@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 15@$1 30, for home use and shipment, ₱ bbl. The dealings in most kinds of Lumber have been moderate, and mostly to meet urgent requirements, with values ruling as before. Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$19 for lots to order, and $13@16 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $22@$32; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot. The offerings of Spruce have been quite liberal. Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—Less call is noted for supplies from manufacturers, while a fair trade and a moderately active export demand prevails for suitable grades of stock. Prices are generally quoted steady. Poor damaged and light weight Sole is difficult of sale and somewhat nominal, as are also other than the favorite grades of Upper and Harness stock. Morocco is not attracting much attention, and values are without important alteration. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 27½c.@29c. for Orinoco, and 28½c.@29½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c., ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c., ₱ lb. The week's receipts have been 53,621 Hides and 2,466 bales; exports, 22,500 sides.

METALS—There has been a fair inquiry for Copper at firm prices; sales, 600,000 lbs. Ingot at 22c., cash, and 22½c. for November and December options....New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 21c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c.; Copper Bolts, 32c.@33c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c.@30c. ₱ lb. There has not been much movement in Iron of any description, and values have been quoted weak, on other than Scotch Pig, which, through scarcity, has been quite stiffly held. Sales 200 tons Wrought Scrap, deliverable at the East at $32 ₱ ton. We quote: American Pig, $29@$30; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $24@$27; English Rails at $48 50@$50, gold; American Rails, at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $30@$34; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32, ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15½c., gold....Pig Lead has been in moderate demand, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½, and American at $6 12½@$6 25, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8½c....A light demand has been noted for Spelter, in a jobbing way, on the basis of 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery.... American Steel has been quiet, but firm....Regulus Antimony has been in request on the basis of 11½c.... Pig Tin dull, with Straits quoted at 21½c., gold; English at 21¼c., gold; Banca at 25c., gold. Tin Plates have been quiet, with sales reported of only 750 bxs. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 75, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 87½; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8 12½; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@8 75; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 12½....Zinc has been scarce and quiet on the basis of 8⅝c.@8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—The movement is almost wholly in grocery stock, which constitutes the bulk of the offerings, in the local market, from all sources. Of this description Porto Rico product forms by far the greater portion, much of which, as previously mentioned, is not of very desirable quality. A very small amount of other foreign product is available, equal to only a few hundred hhds. of English Island remaining in first hands. Holders are generally firm and confident, meeting the demand as it arises at nothing less than full prices. Orders from Canada are yet in market, but not easy of execution, in the absence of supplies and the firmness of sellers. Of recent arrivals sales have been made of 315 hhds Areceibo, to the trade, on private terms; 153 hhds Porto Rico, also to the trade, reported at 43c. An invoice of 248 hhds., 11 tcs., and 3 bbls. Barbados, of late importation, had been sold previous to arrival. In a jobbing way a fairly active movement has been reported in foreign within our range, embracing about 285 hhds., in lots, chiefly Porto Rico, but including a moderate amount of Barbados and Demerara. Refining qualities are not in much request, as refiners see no advantage to be gained from inquiring for stock not in market, and not offering to arrive to any considerable extent. Most of the refiners, as already stated, are idle, and the few yet working are not doing much. No invoices of Cuba product remain in first hands here, and quotations for this description are altogether nominal, in a wholesale way. No further arrivals of foreign product have been reported. New crop New-Orleans is also nominal in this market, no futher receipts being reported. Of old crop New-Orleans, moderate sales are being made in a jobbing way, within our range, the advantage as to prices being in favor of buyers, though the offerings of stock are comparatively limited. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do., at 42c.@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@65c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 47½c.@30c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 73c.@78c., the latter for strictly choice. The inquiry for Syrups is fairly active, on a firm basis as to prices, the demand keeping pace with production; Sugar Syrup has been quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., and Molasses Syrup 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been in very good demand, production, in instances, being sold ahead, partly for export, within the range of 34c.@35c. for hhds., and 37c.@38c. for bbls., the latter rate for heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet at about former prices; sales, 550 bbls. Strained and Good Strained at $2 45; 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4; and 400 bbls. Pale at $5 50@$6 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch quoted nominally as in our last, on a dull market....Spirits Turpentine in less demand, and quoted a shade lower, with sales reported of 215 bbls. at 38c.@38½c., chiefly at 38c. for merchantable, which was the closing quotation; and 50 bbls., New-York pks., at 39½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has not been much activity in the general market, but values have been quoted steadier on the leading kinds. Jobbing business moderate, in most descriptions. We quote: Crude Whale, 56c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 17½ for good to strictly prime, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57c.@57½c.; Linseed-oil from 76c.@78c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 36c.@38c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@44c.; Yellow do., 55c.@58c.; White do., 65c.@70c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.; Tallow-oil, 72¼c.@85c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in good demand and rather stronger in price, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., in bulk, at 5⅜c. ₱ gallon....Refined firm and fairly active, with sales reported of 15,500 bbls., October deliveries, at 12¼c. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 11¾c., with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 2,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@17¾c....Naphtha, 10½c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much lower and unsettled, but at the close quoted decidedly firmer, with an active inquiry noted, chiefly for Western Mess, for forward delivery. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 150 bbls. Western Mess at $20 50; 50 bbls. Summer-cured Extra Prime at $18, with Prime Mess quoted at $22 25. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 2,250 bbls., October options, at $19 25@$20, closing firmly at $20....Dressed Hogs very scarce, and quoted up to 9½c. for City on a moderate inquiry....Cut-meats quoted about steady, with sales reported of 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 9c.@9½c.; 250 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11½c.@11¾c.; 1,200 Smoked Hams at 13¾c.@14c., and 25,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.... Bacon quite dull; 25 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11¼c.; Long and Short Clear, December option, quoted at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb....Lard has been generally stronger in price, in most instances ⅛c.@¼c. higher on light offerings and a moderately active demand. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c., closing firmly at 14c.; 70 tcs. City do. at 13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 40 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅛c., which shows a decline in this instance; and small lots of Refined at 14⅛c.@14⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., October option, at 14⅜c., and 1,500 tcs., seller six months, at 12c., closing at 12c.@12 1-16c. Beef steady as last quoted, but inactive. We quote job lots at $12@$12 50 for plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Sales 60 bbls....Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western....Butter and Cheese essentially unaltered.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull to-day, yet quoted steady, with sales of 53 bbls. Demerara at 9c.; 446 hhds. Melado at 6¾c.@7¼c., and 974 bxs. Clayed at 9⅛c.@9¼c., nearly all at 9⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining, 8½c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugars at 7½c.@8½c.; Melado, 5¼c.@7c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's at 10⅜c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been firm and in active request, with sales reported of 270,000 lbs. inferior to strictly prime at 8c.@8⅞c. And for Galveston delivery 200,000 lbs., December and January, on private terms....Stearine quiet, but held with firmness; best City quoted at 15¼c.; Western at 15c.; November options quoted at 13c.@13½c.; and of No. 1, 35 tcs. sold at 12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Dull within the previous range. Sales, 300 half chests Oolong, on private terms. And at auction, 1,500 half chests Fou Chow, at 22½c.@26½c.; 300 half chests Formosa at 30c.@34½c.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf meets with a ready sale at firm and buoyant prices, the late advices of injury to crops by frost tending to stimulate the demand, partly on speculative account. Seed Leaf is also in good request and held with decided confidence. And Spanish Tobacco is in fair demand within the previous range. Sales 1,000 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@25c.; 200 cases Seed-leaf, sundry lots, at 10c.@50c.; 44 cases do., '72 crop, Connecticut, on private terms; 90 cases '72 crop, Ohio, on private terms; 300 cases '73 crop, Connecticut, at 6½c.@50c.; 3,367 cases '73 crop, Ohio at 7c.@11½c., and 300 bales Havana at 75c.@$1.

WHISKY—Quoted lower, on a moderate trade; sales 350 bbls., at $1 04½@$1 05, nearly all at $1 04½ ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The general market is comparatively tame, and values, as a whole, are characterized by less determined firmness and buoyancy, than was customary on the active movements a few weeks since. Holders of strictly fine stock, domestic and foreign, however, yet claim full prices, in view of the very meagre offerings. Large sales are difficult to effect, of other than the choicest qualities, unless at concessions more or less important from late asking figures. Manufacturers generally content themselves with moderate purchases of stock, as their necessities arise. The tendency of the discount market to higher rates and more exactness on accommodation on new or extended business paper, is working to some extent against a free or confident movement. The later dealings indicated rather more animation. Sales have been reported during the week, of equal to 317,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, in lots, at 37½c.@56c.; 149,000 lbs. Unwashed at 33⅛c.@40c.; 11,500 lbs. Washed at 50c.@55c.; 56,000 lbs. Scoured at 45c.@90c.; 15,600 lbs. Combing at 60c.@65c.; 505 pks. and 64,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at 40c.@48½c.; 14,000 lbs. Black Pulled, part at 37½c.; 100,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at Boston, for this market, at 52c. for XX Ohio; 25 bales Oregon, 11 bales Nevada, 15,000 lbs. Colorado, 20,000 lbs. California, Spring and Fall, and 2,500 lbs. Mexican, on private terms; 60,000 lbs. California Lambs' at 22c.@23½c.; 96 pks. Lambs' Pulled, part at 48c.; 31,000 lbs. Georgia, part at 40c.; 3,500 lbs. California Pulled on private terms; 212 bales and 167,000 lbs. California Fall at 21c.@25½c.; 121,000 lbs. and 207 bales California Spring at 25c.@32½c.; 93,000 lbs. Texas at 21½c.@28c.; 796 bales Cape, part at 35c.@36c.; 10,000 lbs. do. at 33½c.; 315 bales Australian at 48c.@54c.; a small lot of foreign Carpet at 18c.; 100 bales Cape at Boston at 37½c., and 1,600 bales Valparaiso and Mexican, also in Boston, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the day's business was the very active Grain movement in the way of berth freights, chiefly by steam for British ports at firmer rates. The offerings of general cargo were moderate at about late quotations. The chartering business has been comparatively dull, to-day, with some irregularity and depression in rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 15s.; 150 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; and, by steam, 700 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb., the inside rate on prompt deliveries to vessel; 144,000 bushels Grain, including 92,000 bushels at 5½d., 32,000 bushels at 5½d.@6d.; and 20,000 bushels at 6d. ₱ bushel, the latter the asking rate at the close; 500 Wet-salted Hides at 25s.; 50 tons Leather at 50s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 16s. 3d.; 200 bales Hops and 500 pks. Lard on private terms; 130 tons Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s. Also the British steam-ship Halley, 1,347 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And three ships, 1,319, 1,198, and 956 tons, and a bark, 1,268 tons, with Wheat reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 64,000 bushels Grain at 7d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; 200 bales Hops, via Southampton, at ½d., and 50 bales Hops, via Liverpool, at 11-16d. ₱ lb., with Provisions quoted by direct steam room at 25s.@30s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Chepstow, via Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 625 tons, hence with about 4,300 quarters Grain on private terms, with vessels of over 4,000 quarters capacity quoted at from 3s. 7½d.@4s. ₱ quarter; also, a Swedish bark, 493 tons, hence with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. And one ship, 866 tons, and five barks, 982, 976, 728, 531, and 350 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, part on the basis of 62s. 6d.@66s. 6d....For Havre, by steam, 150 bales Cotton, 1,200 pks. Provisions, 6,000 Hides, and 100 bbls. Ashes on private terms; also, a German bark, 682 tons, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 3s. 3d., with option of Bordeaux....For Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms; quoted nominally at 6½c.@7d. ₱ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 500 tcs. Lard at 20s. ₱ ton; 200 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. Also, a German [illegible] tons, hence with about 8,000 bbls. R[illegible] on owner's account....For the Co[illegible] bark, 508 tons, hence with about 3,4[illegible] Petroleum at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the [illegible] ican ship, 1,134 tons, with Cotton fr[illegible] private terms; quoted at about ⅝d. ₱ [illegible] other Petroleum charters and another [illegible] were reported as having been closed, [illegible] liable particulars....For the north s[illegible] back, two American vessels, 500 to 600 [illegible] (for three voyages,) at $5.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Cotton irre[illegible] good; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts [illegible] gross, 3,384 bales; sales, 2,000 bales [illegible] 1,750 bales; stock, 56,472 bales. W[illegible] ceipts, 26,307 bales; gross, 30,731 bal[illegible] Great Britain, 6,668 bales; coastwise [illegible] sales, 20,050 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 16.—Cotton dull [illegible] 14 11-32c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; G[illegible] 13 11-16c.; net receipts, 4,759 bales [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,456 bales [illegible] bales; stock, 47,070 bales. Weekly—[illegible] 28,507 bales; gross, 28,567 bales; ex[illegible]

[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All of the sales noticed for yesterday, Friday, Oct. 16, at the Exchange, were consummated as follows:

D. M. Seaman, at an assignee's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of John H. Platt, Esq., sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 117 East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $29,846, and the taxes of the present year, (amount not stated.) Purchaser, Jeremiah Quinland.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, and lot 10 by 202.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 60 feet west of Lexington avenue, for $17,500. Purchaser, S. Kauffman, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. The legal sale by the same auctioneer of a house and lot on East Forty-sixth street, east of Fifth avenue, was adjourned to the 23d inst.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 20 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, for $10,250. Purchaser, James M. Wood, plaintiff in the legal action.

William Kennelly, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, to foreclose a mechanic's lien, under the direction of William C. Conner, Sheriff, sold a three-story brick building, with lease of lot, 25 by 75, on Third avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, known as Lincoln Hall, for $12,000. Also, a similar house and lease of lot adjoining for $7,000; purchaser, Robert F. Birwick, Plaintiff. The lease has seventeen years to run, while the ground rent on the corner lot is $2,000, and on the adjoining lot $666 per annum. The sale of two houses and lots adjoining the above was adjourned for one week.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on Cambreling avenue, north-east corner of Jacob street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $310, to C. McCarthy; also, one similar lot adjoining, for $210, to same buyer; also, one similar lot adjoining, for $200, to Peter F. Meyer; also, one similar lot adjoining, for $200, to William McCarthy.

For to-day the only auctions announced are the following: By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. Pultz, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and basement brick house, with lot, 18.9 by 99.11, No. 29 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 306.6 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Twentieth street.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 117 East 69th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20x100	$29,846
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 79th st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Lexington av., lot 20x102.2	$17,500
By Jere. Johnson, Jr.	
1 four-story brick store and tenement and lot, 4th av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of 127th st., lot 20x75	$10,250
By William Kennelly.	
1 three-story brick building and lease of lot, 3d av., n. w. corner of 116th st., known as Lincoln Hall, lot 25x75; term of lease to run 17 years; ground rent, $2,000 per annum	$12,000
1 three-story brick building and lease of lot, 3d av., 25 ft. n. of 116th st., adjoining above, lot same size, term of lease same, ground-rent, $666 per annum	7,000
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 lot, Cambreling av., n. e. corner Jacob st., Fordham, 24th Ward, 25x75	$310
1 lot, Cambreling av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Jacob st., adjoining above, same size	210
2 lots, Cambreling av., e. s., adjoining above, each same size, $200 each	400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 15.

Hudson st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Franklin st., 25.3x100.2; Catharine st., s. w. s. 49 ft. n. w. of East Broadway, 25x60.11; William Grigg to Maria P. Fay, 1-6th part	$12,500
orfolk st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton st., 25x100; David Adelsdorfer to Frederick W. Lilienthal	nom.
me property, F. W. Lilienthal to Binchen Adelsdorfer, C. A. G.	nom.
d st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x98.9; S. Lewis and S. L. Jacobs, Executors, to R. Beggs	19,700
me property, S. N. Lee to R. Beggs	19,700
th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x98.9; Thomas Murray to Catharine Griffin, ¼ part	4,000
th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4; B. Gardner to Frances E., wife of W. Bar-	23,500
st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; hebe A., wife of W. H. Bronson, to B. Wal-ce	6,000
st., s. s., 152 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5; Julius A. Candee to Theodore W. Todd	60,000
st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x102.2; st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x102.2; Meyer to Theodore A. Havemeyer	50,000
st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x102.2; st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x102.2; x Weil to T. A. Havemeyer	75,000
st., n. s., 357.6 ft. w. of 3d av. 18.9x100.11; Charles Veitenheimer to Louis Vei-	
st. s. s., 205 ft. w. of 4th av. widened. 25x100.11, partition; E. D. Gale, Referee, to aroline Van Wyck	10,500
e A, n. w. corner 71st st., 29.4x75; John neider to John Dilger	3,000
e av., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x70 lawn Heights; W. Burnan to C. Vreden-	6,000
d av., e. s. 100 ft. s. of 11th st., 50x West Farms; Thomas S. Hagan to Wm.	275
n, in trust for children of Wm. Hagan	nom.
n. w. corner 12th st., 26x90; 12th st., 90 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x51.9, house and one plot; the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women to Eleazer	41,500
v., s., 51.6 ft. n. of 85th st., 25.4x75; H. nston and R. E. Johnston to F.G. Sigel.	17,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

I WANT AN OFFER FOR THE FOUR LOTS, [illegible]0 each, on north side of 89th st., and the [illegible] 25x100 feet each, on south side of 90th st., [illegible] 9th and 10th avs. These lots will be sold below their value by J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

A FINE BUSINESS CORNER, 26X80 FEET, [illegible] st., near South Ferry, will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. The present tenants offer ten per cent. rent for same, on a lease. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A handsome, four-story, brown-stone house; size 18x[illegible], will be sold at a low figure; very little cash. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A BARGAIN!—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS, as cheap as any in the City, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; cabinet finish; $20,000 each. For sale or to let, partially furnished dwelling. WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

No. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR Park.—The elegantly-located and arranged four-story high-stoop medium-sized stone dwelling, with yard and stable in rear, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 11 Pine st., and 31 East 17th st.

No. 10 WEST 51ST ST.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP, full size, brown-stone house for sale, price [illegible] CHAS. E. WHITE. No. 4 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROSELLE, N. J.

Desirable lots for sale, on elevations fronting on Washington and 5th avs., in the growing town of Roselle, thirty-five minutes from New-York, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Thirty trains daily.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. [illegible]ON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, [illegible] Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—RO[illegible] Apply on premises, corner Chestnut st. and 6th av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, and [illegible] Nassau st., New-York.

MONDAY, OCT. 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT CHRISTIAN YAHR'S HOTEL, [illegible] av., junction Johnson st., [illegible]teenth Ward (Brooklyn) lots on [illegible], Wyckoff and Gardner avs., [illegible], Jefferson, Harrison, and Ingraham sts. The lots must be sold. [illegible] Come one, come all.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] Sales-room, 111 Broadway, New-York. POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP. [illegible] STREET.—Four-story brown-stone front house (Goelet lease,) with lot 20x100; [illegible] year; ground rent, $1,000. [illegible] STREET.—Two two-story brick [illegible]x100, and large brick building, [illegible] purposes, on rear of lot. [illegible] JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of House and Lot No. 71 SULLIVAN ST., to be sold at auction at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, OCT 22, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. SALE ABSOLUTE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

A CHANCE TO BECOME RICH
BY BUYING ONE LOT.
DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND
HITCHCOCK'S GREAT AUCTION OF THE FAMOUS LEGGETT PROPERTY, IN THE VERY
BUSINESS CENTRE OF FLUSHING.
To be sold in lots to the highest bidders, And also the commodious Mansion, containing sixteen rooms,

On Wednesday, Oct. 21,

AT NOON.

By virtue of a contract with the executors of the estate of the late Thomas H. Leggett, deceased, the most valuable property in Flushing, situate on Main, Amity, Union, and (new) Locust sts., surrounded by stores, and in the centre of traffic and travel, will be offered on terms within the reach of all. In all our business experience we never have been able to offer, heretofore, so valuable property upon such marvelously

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.
ONLY 10 PER CENT. ON DAY OF SALE,
ONLY 20 PER CENT. ON OCT. 28, INST.,
And 5 and 10 YEARS' TIME for BALANCE.

It is but fair to estimate that these
LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN FIVE YEARS,
and more than likely
BE WORTH $20,000 EACH IN TEN YEARS.

In comparison, it would be like buying property on Broadway, New-York, at the prices of twenty years ago, and getting the increased value of it to-day.

There will be NO FREE LUNCH, and no extraneous inducements to visitors. Only those are invited who desire to secure really valuable property for business and for residence, and those who are seeking the best modes of investment.

Flushing now has excellent sewage, gas, water in pipes, and all the conveniences of New-York City; 120 trains daily; seven depots; fare ten cents on Long Island Railroad, (at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point.)

Visitors can take James slip ferry-boat at 10 or 11 A. M., or cross Thirty-fourth street at 10:15 or 11:15, and take train at 10:30 or 11:30, and return at pleasure. Maps and free passes can be had of G. Edward Caril, Auctioneer, in Flushing, and at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
NO. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FORTY-SIX
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS
ON
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 77TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
including several prominent corners and LARGE PLOTS,
suitable for
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, &c.,
will be sold at auction on
MONDAY, OCT. 26,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.,
Or of JOHN M. PINKNEY,
No. 19 Barclay st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

180 LOTS
in the
CITY OF YONKERS.
The estate of the late
SAMPSON SIMSON
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 20,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

These lots are situated on PARK and LAKE AVS., HIGH ST., and AVENUES D, E and F, and command extensive views of the HUDSON RIVER, and being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot, are very desirable for immediate improvement. There are hourly trains from New-York to Yonkers, and the time to Wall st. by Elevated Railroad is only about one hour. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Descriptive maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges ccrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY IN New-York City for sale by order of Supreme Court.—Two houses on full-sized lot, known as No. 53 Suffolk st., near Grand. Sale takes place MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 30 feet front, fully furnished, with garden adjoining; also, if desired, a stable, with entrance on next street; moderate rent to a good tenant. J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

NO. 43 EAST 31ST ST. TO RENT FOR THE Winter or year at a very low rent; is three stories high and in good order; will be rented to a private family only. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Full size four-story, high-stoop, frescoed, and elegantly furnished, desirable brown-stone dwelling, to lease reasonably, for the Winter or for eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 11 Pine st., or 31 East 17th st.

TO RENT—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 207 10th av.; fitted with modern conveniences and suitable for a small family; rent $1,000 per year. B. M. CLARK.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to let, in choice locations. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR THE Winter, or until July 1, for a small family of adults; premises will be well cared for; satisfactory reference given, and if preferred, would pay rent monthly in advance. Address ALLEN, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE DWELLING FIVE OR six rooms, suitable for pleasant housekeeping, by a quiet family of three adults, between 1st and 8th avs. and below 28th st. Address J. W. P., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP, IN HARLEM, SMALL house on full lot. Address SPAZZALI, Box No. 576 Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,
(SEVEN PER CENT.,)
With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Oct. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED AS SUCH will be received at this department until Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Loans:

$300,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due three years from date, registered.
100,000 Improvement Bonds, due in 1884, coupon or registered.
100,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, due in 1904 and 1910, coupon or registered.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject any bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Cairo, located at Cairo, in the State of Illinois, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, CASHIER.
CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 10, 1874.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.—The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of election will take place at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874. Polls open at 3 o'clock and close at 4 P. M. E. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted Railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROAD TOP COAL REGION.—ONE OF THE largest and best collieries in the Broad Top Region, from which a very large quantity of coal can be shipped annually, can now be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. This coal can be taken by rail direct from the mines to Amboy, and for steam purposes no better coal can be had. Apply to Post Office Box No. 2,224, Philadelphia.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton. NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED WITH SOME of the best schools in the City, desires one or two private pupils; instructs in Latin, the higher mathematics, French, (if desired,) and usual English branches; history and literature a specialty; testimonials satisfactory. Address Y. K., Box No. 82 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN FOR SOME YEARS AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78 Flushing, Long Island.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED teacher, desires a pupil a few hours daily. Having spent the last sixteen months abroad is prepared to give practical instruction in German and French. Address S. C., Room No. 8, No. 167 Broadway.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY desires tuitions in New-York or vicinity; she instructs in the English branches, French, music, and drawing; highest references. GLOUCESTER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A LADY GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN SEMINARY, would like a position as teacher in a family; would accept board alone, with privilege of attending twice a week at Cooper Institute; highest reference. Address Miss M. C., No. 917 3d av.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City reference, desires private pupils. Preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO GIVE PRIvate lessons to a pupil in English, or in the classics; ample references. Address L. B. N., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES TO GIVE private instruction; the best references offered. Address "K," No. 243 5th av.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third; Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.;	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.;
Howard Crosby, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., *(Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)*

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st. Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten. Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened. FEODOR THURSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER fifteen. Only ten taken. Terms moderate. School reopened Sept. 26. Address Rev. R. BOLTON, Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, No. 25 West 26th st., New-York; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention.
Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn.
H. H. MOREHOUSE.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Denmark	Oct. 17, 9 A. M.	Spain	Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
England	Oct. 24, 3 P. M.	Erin	Nov. 7, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE....Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 17.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
VINDICATOR, Capt. ——, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11
*Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28	China, Saturday, Nov. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE	Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH	Nov. 17, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

INDIANA	Oct. 22	ILLINOIS	Nov. 12
*ABBOTSFORD	Oct. 29	OHIO	Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA	Nov. 5	*KENILWORTH	Nov. 25

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Nederland,	Oct. 17	Colina,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Vaderland,	Oct. 17	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Nov. 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
John McDonald, Passenger Agent. No. 8 Battery pl.
B. vonder Becke. General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
EXCURSION TO ASPINWALL AND PANAMA AND RETURN
FOR $100 CURRENCY.

Cabin tickets will be issued as above by steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. RATHBUN, to sail at noon SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, occupying about twenty-three days on the round trip.

The attention of physicians, invalids, and all others is earnestly invited to the above trip, affording an opportunity for a sea voyage of
4,000 MILES,
and a visit to the tropics, never before offered.
A competent surgeon on board.
Table and service first-class.
For tickets, &c., apply at Company's Ticket Office on wharf foot Canal st, North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF HAVANA	Thursday, Oct. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)	Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA	Thursday, Nov. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO	Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.	
ANDES	Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.	
ETNA	Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.	
CLARIBEL	Oct. 8
ATLAS	Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, RECULOWX	Saturday, Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday, Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P.M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK. General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED. General Superintendent. New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK. President.

SEA BIRD.

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 38 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 10. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10. 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th.. 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th.... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th. 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th. 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th. 12:00 M.	Friday, 16 .... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th... 10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th.... 10:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 20th.... 2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANSBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST MEETING OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D.,
Rev. Dr. HURST,
and Rev. G. W. COLLORD,
will speak at
A PUBLIC MEETING,
to be held in the
ALANSON M. E. CHURCH,
(Norfolk st., near Grand,)
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
In behalf of Church Extension and City Missions.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 10:45.
Subject: "After Death, What? How Can We Know?"
Evening at 7:45.
Subject: "The Voice of the Church in Times of Business Depression and Distress."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.
2d av. between 10th and 11th sts.
REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, PASTOR.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning subject,
"THE DYING VISION OF STEPHEN."
Evening subject,
"THE HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL."
Young men and strangers are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Devine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach in the morning, Sunday, Oct. 18,
and Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., Pastor of the
Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 48th st.,
in the evening.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

1838. 1874.
The Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Association of Spring Street Presbyterian Church will be held Sunday evening, Oct. 18, at 7:30 o'clock, in the church, (Spring st., near Varick st.) Addresses by Rev. S. M. Hamilton and Ralph Wells, Esq. Singing by the children of the Sabbath-school. All are cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Services Sunday, Oct. 18. Bible class for young men only, at 5 o'clock P. M., in reading-room. Meeting for young men at 6 o'clock. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock, followed by an address to young men, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. James Grammer, of West Virginia. Meetings for young men on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN RIVington and Delancey sts.—Rev. William D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Young People's Prayer Meeting 6 P. M.; seats free; all made welcome. Dr. Matthew Hale Smith will deliver his popular lecture on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock; subject, "Former Days and These"; tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNIVERsary of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society will be celebrated on SUNDAY next, the 18th inst., at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 4 P. M., and at the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York, at 7:30 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Talbot, Bishop Clarkson, Bishop Neely, Bishop Robertson, Rev. Dr. Twing, Rev. Dr. W. C. Crane, and others.

ABBOTT, REV. WILLIAM P., PASTOR OF THE Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.; strangers will be provided with seats by the Trustees.

AT THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, (west of 8th av.,) Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor, will preach a sermon at 10:30 A. M., on the "Meaning of Afflictions," and in the evening will begin a course of lectures on "The Pilgrim's Progress."

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—NORFOLK ST., near Grand st. Rev. C. E. Harris, Pastor, will preach Sunday, Oct. 18, morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday, at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, with preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Oct. 18, at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school concert at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 18, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30, in the school-room, No. 239 4th av., adjoining the Church.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand, to-morrow evening—Gen. Fisk and other speakers. See full notice below.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services morning and evening. Seats free. Rev. Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
All are cordially invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers always welcome to our pews.

CHURCH OF ST. AMBROSE, CORNER OF Prince and Thompson sts., Rev. Frederick Gill, Rector.—Rev. Dr. McNamara, of Nebraska, will preach at the morning service on Sunday, and Rev. Dr. Herrick, of New-Hampshire, in the evening. Sittings free, with usual offertory.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Divine services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning; Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., will preach at night. All cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject: "The Fading Leaf," evening, "Conversion of Paul." Seats down stairs cheerfully furnished. Galleries free. Strangers cordially invited and welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER of Madison av. and 35th st.—In consequence of the sudden decease of the Rector, Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, this church will be closed on Sunday next, 18th inst., both morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTErian,) corner Park avenue and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 18th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av., corner of 89th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Services and sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:45 P. M. Daily services at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 35th st.—On Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Philadelphia, will preach in behalf of the Association for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews. Subject—"The Gentile Debt to the Jews."

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free to all.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts.—Rev. S. M. Terry will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. F. Bottome, at 7:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th av. and 48th st., Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Pastor.—Evening service conducted by Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., at 7:30 o'clock.

DEDICATION.
The new edifice of the Philips Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Alexander, Pastor,) corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, will be dedicated to the service of God on Sunday, Oct. 18. Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of Goshen, N. Y., the first Pastor of the Church, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of Princeton, N. J., the second Pastor of the Church, will preach in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Paxton, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth avenue, will preach in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. The former members of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church and the public generally are invited to be present on this occasion.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near 8th av.,) Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject of discourse—"The Second Advent." All are welcome.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector—Sunday, 18th inst., Feast of St. Luke. Holy communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. Henry B. Hibben, Chaplain United States Navy, at 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FRENCH CHURCH (P. E.) DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Divine service will be performed in this church in the French language every Sunday morning, to commence at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock. By Rev. Léon Pons, Pasteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening, services commencing at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Rev. George J. Mingins is expected to preach from this pulpit Sunday morning at 10:30, and address the Missionary Association at 7:30 P. M. Bible-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Sproul, D. D., in the morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4. Afternoon's subject—"Dancing."

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK, REV. S. D. BROWN, D. D., Rev. Dr. Hurst, Rev. G. W. Collord, at the Alanson M. E. Church, Sunday evening. See extended notice.

HON. J. M. PEEBLES WILL LECTURE FOR the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the New Opera-House, No. 1,195 Broadway, below 29th st., at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The True Man," and 7:30 P. M., on "What I Saw Last Week at the Eddy Brothers', Mediums," through whose agency Spirits materialize. The children's lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 10:30. Subject—"Stealing as a Proclivity and a Profession." Evening at 7:30. Fifth sermon on Daniel—"Christian Firmness." All invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. R. D. Williamson, of Troy, N. Y., will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "Be Good and You will be Happy; be Happy and You will be Good."

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—"Half-way Piety." Evening sermon, "Negative Sin."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Communion at morning service. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

NORTH DUTCH CH. CHAPEL, NO. 103 FULton st.; also entrance No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sunday mornings and evenings by distinguished ministers in and out of the City. The devotional singing or praise meeting will be resumed next Monday evening, Oct. 5, at 7:30; free to all. Books furnished. Prayer-meeting Friday evening, 7:30. In this chapel is where the Fulton Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Monthly meeting Monday evening next, at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st., at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. John Hall, D. D., will speak upon "Blind Bartimeus," and Rev. George H. Hepworth will give an address.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" class meets this afternoon at 3:30 in the lecture-room of the Y. M. C. A. building, and taught by Mrs. Atwood. The "Superintendents'" class next Tuesday at 4 o'clock in the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting room, and will be taught by Rev. Dr. Inglis, of Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETing will be held at St. Paul's Church, 4th av., corner of 22d st., on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Chapman, Dr. Dashiell, and the missionaries who leave for India on the steamer Minnesota, from Pier No. 46 North River.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter.—Morning service, 10:30, subject—"Progress of Faith in the Soul;" evening service, 7:30, subject—"The Manhood in Christ Jesus."

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. William W. Page, Pastor.—Public worship on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

OLD JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 evening. Strangers are specially made welcome. Every seat is free.

The One Hundred and Eighth Anniversary of this old Church will be celebrated on the following Sabbath, Oct. 25. An attractive programme of services will be announced next week.

PUBLIC SERVICE IN BEHALF OF THE FREE CHURCH GUILD, at the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
corner of West 20th st. and 6th av., Monday, evening, Oct. 19, 1874, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota; the Rt. Rev. H. A. Neely, D. D., Bishop of Maine; the Rev. A. C. Garrett, D. D., of Omaha, Nebraska; the Rev. Charles R. Bonnell, of Takoma, Washington Territory, and others.

PROSPECT HILL REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Reformed Church, (Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., Pastor,) in 85th st., between 2d and 3d avs., Sunday. Services at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:45 o'clock in the evening.

PEWS.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL OF THE BEST pews in the Church of the Atonement, corner Madison av. and 28th st.; to be sold cheap. Apply to T. BERMINGHAM, No. 243 West 53d st.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. An adult and also a ladies' Bible class every Sunday afternoon. Every seat free. All made welcome.

REVIVAL IN THE WEST-SIDE MISSION, corner of 51st st. and 9th av.—Rev. E. C. Driggs will preach on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer and experience meeting at 3 P. M. Come, sinners, to the Gospel feast.

REV. JOHN RUTHERFORD WILL LECTURE in 127th st. United Presbyterian Church, near 3d av., Harlem, Tuesday evening, Oct. 20. Subject—"Ireland; Its State and Prospects, Civil and Ecclesiastical." Tickets 50 cents.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF 7TH ST. M. E. Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach Sabbath evening and morning. Subject: Enemies of the Cross. Evening subject: Resurrection of the Human Body. Seats free. All invited.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, PASTOR OF Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., west of 8th av. Morning service—"Awaking in God's Likeness." Evening—"Pharisees and Publicans." Service of Praise at 10 A. M.

REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., of Boston, will preach in St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., Sunday morning, at 10:45, and Rev. Dr. Rylance in the evening at 7:30.

RUSSIAN CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., NEAR 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30; sermon in the English language; subject—"The Orthodox Faith." The Chapel is open to the public.

REV. JOHN F. HURST, D. D., WILL PREACH Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. F. McClelland, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

REV. JOSEPH L. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Norman Fox at 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., WILL preach in the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, morning and evening, at the usual hours.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH ON SUNday morning, in the 17th st. M. E. Church, near 2d av. Rev. J. Pegg, Jr., in the evening.

REV. ALEXANDER McLEAN WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SIXTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 6TH st., near Avenue C.—Thanksgiving and praise, Oct. 18, 1874, services as follows: Historical sermon by the Pastor, Rev. D. C. Potter, 10:30 A. M., followed by an address by Dr. Edward Bright; reunion prayer-meeting, 1 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 2 P. M.; sermon, Rev. J. D. Fulton, and addresses by former Pastors and others, 3:15 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting, 6:30 P. M.; sermon, Rev. J. F. Elder, 7:30 P. M. Former members and friends earnestly invited.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.,
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Public services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Praise session of the Bible-school at 10 A. M.
Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

SPIRIT POWER IN THE LIGHT.—T. WARren, materializing test medium, under control of Indian Chief Samossett, will give public seances to convert skeptics and strengthen believers, Sunday and Monday evenings, Oct. 18 and 19, Tammany Hall, 14th st. and 3d av. Faces and forms are plainly seen, recognized by their friends, and conversed with.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT THE usual hours at College Hall, 23d st. and 2d av., Sunday, Oct. 18th. Elder Cox will preach at 10:30 A. M.: Subject, "Immortality." At 3 P. M. Elder Henry Pratt, of Springfield, Mass., will preach: Subject, "Come Out of Her, my People;" and again at 7:30 P. M.: Subject, "The War on the Remnant." All are invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. H. M. Paynter, of Springfield, Ill., will preach in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. The second lecture in the course will be delivered at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Court and the Brazen Altar." Seats free; public invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57TH sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs.—8, Holy Communion; 10:30, Sermon, Rev. Francis M. Gregg, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Springfield, Ill.; 7:30, Sermon, Rev. Dr. Foote, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rochester.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Services to-morrow at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. Beers will preach in the forenoon, and Right Rev. Bishop Robertson in the evening.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Elder O. R. Fassett, and at 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Young people's meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday by Elder O. R. Fassett, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the second coming of Christ and a future life by a resurrection from the dead.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORner 99th st.—A missionary service will be held in this church on Sunday evening, the 18th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Twing and other prominent clergymen.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer.—Services: early celebration at 7 A. M.; morning-prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30. Preacher, Rev. Dr. J. H. Hopkins, of the Diocese of Albany.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Also lecture on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, Sunday, 6:30 P. M.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Fourth popular stereoscopic and musical entertainment, Thursday evening, Oct. 22.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—PEW for sale; No. 27 in middle aisle; centrally located. Apply to the Sexton or to Post Office box No. 2,015.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, EAST 72D ST.—Services at 10:30 and 7:45. Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., of Pittsburg, will preach in the morning.

T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., LL. D., WILL DEliver his interesting and practical lecture—"Woman; Her Nature, Utilities, Necessities, Entitlements," at Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Morton st., on Thursday evening, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; doors open at 7 P. M. Proceeds in aid of Sunday-school library.

TRINITY CHURCH.—AT THE MORNING SERvice on Sunday, Oct. 18, Right Rev. Dr. Lay, Bishop of Easton, Md., will preach. The subject of discourse will be, "Curse God and Die; or the Folly and Ingratitude of Despair." Rev. Samuel S. Harris, of New-Orleans, will preach at the afternoon service, 4 o'clock.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Morning Star Sunday School will take place Sunday 2:30 P. M., at 169 West 26th st., corner 7th av. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, and others will address the meeting. Singing and other exercises by the School. A collection will be taken for the new Chapel now building.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Matthews will preach here on Sunday at 10:30 o'clock forenoon, and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC, RIGHT Rev. Dr. Williams, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner 35th st., on Sunday afternoon. Service at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Watson, deputy to General Convention from North Carolina, will preach in the morning. Service at 10:30.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORner of West 11th st. and Waverley place, Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—At the morning service, 10:30, Right Rev. the Bishop of Missouri, Dr. Robertson, will preach. At the evening service, 7:30, Right Rev. the Bishop of Louisiana, Dr. Wilmer, will preach. Seats all free.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect.

ZION CHURCH.
Madison av., corner 38th st.
Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.
Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help, of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (colored,) who is also an excellent laundress, waitress, or house-work; has several years' City references; is bright, tidy, pleasant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; is a nice seamstress; is quick with her work; long and good City references; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl; or nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call or address No. 151 West 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found a good cook; excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, with good references from former employer; wishes a steady place; no objection to the coarse washing; is a thorough cook; can get up a dinner in the French or English style. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; for City or country; wages very low; with her child about six, a nice, quiet, bright little fellow; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a first-class cook; City or country; is a very quiet, reliable, satisfactory person as well; has best City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, THIRTY YEARS OF age, as professed cook; can do all that belongs to a thorough cook; good disposition; best City testimonials; will do her own kitchen-work. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general work in a small family; is willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and is a first-class laundress, with a family in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing; good baker; best City reference. Address M. M., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly; excellent City references. Apply at Bongrand's, No. 1,233 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIvate family; can cut and fit perfectly ladies' and children's clothes, and can operate on most all the different sewing-machines. Call at or address, for two days, No. 132 West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER would like engagements to go out sewing by the day in private families; understands the business thoroughly. Call at or address No. 967 2d av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will make suits in all the latest styles at very reasonable terms, well cut and basted. No. 852 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A TIDY, GERMAN girl, about twenty-five, for City or country, any distance; has three years' references; is strong, active, and tidy; not particular for wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 411 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl to do house-work in a small family of four, in the country; three years' reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A small private family to do general house-work; good City references. Call at No. 224 West 31st st., ring basement bell.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent person as working house-keeper; no objection to wait on invalid lady; excellent reference. Call or address No. 161 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, AS first-class laundress; can do up all kinds of fine clothes, polish, puff, flute, plait, &c., equal to a French laundress; best City reference. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; CAN do all that is required by a first-class laundress; is neat and competent; stays long in her situations; best of testimonials. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN private family by a young woman, as her present employer is about going to Europe. Call or address No. 159 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT laundress who understands all kinds of washing, fluting, and puffing; best of references. Apply at No. 28 West 13th st.

MAID AND NURSE.—BY AN EFFICIENT YOUNG French girl; speaks some English; is a very good seamstress; can dress hair and alter dresses; is willing to take care of growing children; can furnish the best of reference. Call on, or address, E. B., No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN'S select servants; Protestant, German, English, Irish, Swedish, French, Scotch, colored. Lady attending.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY as nursery governess to a family of young children; would take entire charge of their clothes, or assist in housekeeping; would make herself useful; references given and required. Address or call at No. 142 Dean st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind, and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; CAN BRING A baby up from birth with bottle, or would take care of an invalid in any kind of sickness; no objections to travel; best reference. Apply at No. 621 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, who is first class in all branches; good references, and wages low. Apply at Sherwood's, No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROTestant, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at her employer's residence, No. 38 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR SEAMSTRESS, who can wait on a lady or grown children and keep the wardrobes in order. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; excellent City references. Apply at Bongrand's, No. 1,233 Broadway.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS been five years Quartermaster in French cavalry, as coachman in the country; he speaks a little English, and would willingly give lessons in French language in his idle hours; good certificates. Address V. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his last employer as to capability, honesty, or sobriety. Call on or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address A. B., Box No. 76, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COOK, WHO WILL also assist in washing and ironing; none need apply unless they can bring good references; call at No. 32 West 45th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN; MUST BE A first-class waiter, and must have City references. Apply at No. 279 Madison av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF GRADE.
All persons interested in the change of grade in 63d st., between Avenue A and the East River, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 28, 1874.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, **DRESS BLANKETS,** Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; **CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS,** and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE-BLANKETS.
THE EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
are offering their entire stock
AT RETAIL, C. O. D., AT WHOLESALE DISCOUNTS.
Call and examine and save the retail profit.

STABLE TO LET—BETWEEN 5TH AND MADIson avs., No. 18 East 39th st.; containing seven stalls; room for six carriages; rooms for coachman; large extension for washing carriages; all modern improvements; also three carriages for sale cheap, City makers; also a set of double harness.

STABLE FOR SALE.—31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., a first-class brick stable for sale, 25x80 x100. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
A magnificent suite of apartments, parlor floor, will be let, with private table, until Dec. 1; also, smaller suite, very elegant, on third floor, for a small family or a party of two or three gentlemen who wish to be very comfortable and exclusive.

MRS. M. B. SUMMER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,
Has to offer for the Winter
Two of her most elegant suites, with private table.
Also a few single rooms.

RICHLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and in suites, at the Grand Union Hotel, (Park,) 4th av. and 41st st. Dining-room supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—A LADY OCCUpying her own house, will let with board, desirable sunny rooms to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home. Address BOARD, Box No. 5,651, New-York Post Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room; hot and cold water, bath, gas, heater, &c., in rooms. Also, a large room on second floor, bath connecting; southern exposure; gentlemen only. No. 13 East 28th st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE HANDSOME SUNNY suite of rooms, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; house and appointments first-class in every particular; private table if desired; also two rooms front, third floor.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOME PARlor and bedroom (both good sized) to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; private family; terms moderate; location central; references exchanged. Address B. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c. free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE, sunny front room on second floor; secretary bed, capacious closet, mirrors, chandelier; ample heat; table liberal; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 325 WEST 20TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large and pleasant furnished room to two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, to one or two gentlemen, a handsomely-furnished second floor; all conveniences; bath-room adjoining. Call at No. 149 East 18th st.

NO. 90 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH good board, two nice large rooms on second floor to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; also, hall bedroom on third floor; terms moderate.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs.—Rooms with board, connecting rooms, suitable for a family, and others for gentleman and wife.

NO. 24 EAST 47TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first-class board, near Windsor Hotel; every attention paid to permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room on parlor floor, with or without private table; third story, five rooms, without private table; references.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms, with first-class board, at No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.
To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also double and single rooms for gentlemen; table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, either together or separately; private table if desired; also single room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.
To let, without board, handsomely-furnished second-story front room; references required. Prices moderate.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway.—Large and elegant second floor to let, with private table only; references given and required.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST.—WITH BOARD; TWO rooms on fourth floor of a first-class private house; only five in family; large, handsomely-furnished rooms; reference required.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Elegant rooms to rent, with first-class table, on second and third floors; also, rooms on top floor, suitable for two gentlemen.

ELEGANT ROOMS,
en suite or singly,
with or without board,
at No. 47 West 22d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO SINGLE gentlemen a handsomely furnished second and third floor; breakfast if desired; references. No. 123 West 45th st.

WEST 34TH ST., NO. 265.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with good board, to gentleman and wife or to single gentleman; family private; terms moderate.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH extension, on parlor floor; also, two on second floor; together or separately; modern improvements. Call at No. 312 West 22d st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors; heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

NO. 471 WEST 23D ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED parlor and bed-room adjoining to let, with good board and pleasant location; to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also, single rooms for gentlemen only.

NO. 156 WEST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at moderate prices; references required.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in a private family, with or without board; bath, gas, closets, &c.; references.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, No. 330 West 46th st., will let two large connecting rooms, (furnished,) with good board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Neatly-furnished suite of apartments, the first floor, with private table.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS, WITH private table or without board; references. Call at No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT BOARD—One or two nicely-furnished rooms, with pantry, bath, &c.; family private. No. 150 West 21st st.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, TO A CLUB of gentlemen only, handsomely-furnished house, three rooms deep.

FIFTH AV., NO. 309.
Elegant suites of rooms to let on second and third floors, with or without private table; references.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—SUITABLE FOR GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen. 21st st., No. 58, West.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.
One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.,
Near the "Windsor," second and third story front alcove rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house, location, &c., first-class; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, southern exposure; gentlemen only; private family. Call after 4 o'clock at No. 321 West 18th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.
A fine large second story front room to let, with board; references required.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms to rent, with board; also room on fourth floor; references exchanged.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 79 5TH AV.—FINE SUITES to be had with or without private table.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17,
LAST TIME
of the new comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
Owing to the accident to
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
is postponed for a few nights, and Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that Sheridan's great comedy,
THE RIVALS,
will be produced on
MONDAY, Oct. 19,
with Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Miss JEFFRIES LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT, in the characters portrayed by them with such remarkable success last season.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

PARK THEATRE.
SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.
DE MURSKA. DE MURSKA.
Farewell and only Sunday Concert prior to the De Murska Grand Concert Company's (under the direction of Mr. D. Devivo) Western and Southern tour.
SUNDAY, OCT. 18.
Assisted by the following great artists:
Mme. CARRENO SAURET, Pianist.
Signor G. BRAGA, Violoncellist.
Herr THEO. HABELMANN, Tenor.
Signor SAURET, Violinist.
Signor FERRANTI, Buffo Baritone.
Signor MARZO, Accompanist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, by G. Carlberg, Director.
These Concerts, which offer to the loneliness of
SUNDAY EVENING,
The most beautiful accompaniment of devotion,
MUSIC,
Will present their celebration every
SUNDAY EVENING.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Overture, "Zampa," Herold; Orchestra, G. Carlberg, Director. 2. Song, "The Wanderer," Fesca, Herr Theodore Habelmann. 3. Violoncello Solo, Sponde di Savena, "Caprice," Braga, Signor Gaetano Braga. 4. Aria, Robert, toi que j'aime, "Robert le Diable," Meyerbeer, Mlle. Ilma De Murska. 5. Violin Solo, Le Streghe, "The Witches," Paganini, Mons. Emile Sauret. 6. Cavatina, Cenerentola, Rossini, Signor Ferranti.
PART II.
1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo," Auber, Orchestra, G. Carlberg, Director. 2. Aria, Sonnambula, Bellini, Mlle. Ilma De Murska. 3. Piano solo, Concerto in E, Benedict, Mme. Carreno Sauret. 4. Song, Silence Night, Lutter, Herr Theodore Habelmann. 5. Violoncello solo, Violettes des Alpes, "Caprice," Braga, Signor Gaetano Braga. 6. Duo, Barber of Seville, Rossini, Mlle. Ilma De Murska and Signor Ferranti.
Box office now open. Sundays, 12 M. to 6 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS
to see
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
and
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
great characterization of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS.
Seats secured ten days in advance, and by
TELEGRAPH.
Admission, $1; orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 50 cents.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
RAYMOND,
MARK TWAIN,
COL. SELLERS,
GILDED AGE,
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30; begins at 8.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL.
THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 17,
TWO
GRAND PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 1:30,
EVENING AT 8.
☞ These are the last appearances of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who will give two different characters, songs and dances in two great pieces, FAIRY CIRCLE and CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY, to which, in the EVENING, will be added CONNIE SOOGAH.
MONDAY, first of the series of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S farewell appearances on the stage, when will be given HENRY VIII., the great tragedienne as QUEEN KATHERINE. Sale of seats now begun.

MACCABE AT STEINWAY HALL.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
in TWENTY-FOUR of his original PERSONATIONS and SONGS; a superb exposition of Ventriloquism; new musical effects; complete programme and a complete entertainment. Doors open at 7:30.
Illuminated Matinee every Saturday, at 2.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Reserved Seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Benefit of the Indians.
P. P., or MAN AND TIGER.
KIT CARSON.
To conclude with the BROKEN SWORD.
SUNDAY EVENING—SACRED CONCERT, with the INDIANS. Popular prices of Admission.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT and
IDLEWILD.
MATINEE AT 2.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-house, near 3d av.; the great Hernandes family and the French Can Can every night at 8; matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—THE UNDERsigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that their opening Saturday evening hop will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building, East 14th st.,) on the 17th of October, 1874, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. Season tickets, (invitation,) to be had at the hall and at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suites of rooms newly furnished. Parlor floor with or without front basement; also a magnificent second floor with private table only; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE, CONsisting of four handsome rooms; hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table. Also, one front room, third floor. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WILL let a large sunny room on second floor, with superior table and attendance, to gentleman and wife, or gentleman; terms, $20; unexceptionable references. No. 244 West 25th st.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS, WITH fire, water, and gas, and one large one, to rent, with first-class board; moderate rates; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also room on third floor, with board.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms to let to gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 38 West 26th st., near St. James Hotel.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board; every convenience; house and appointments first class.

NO. 5 WINTHROP PLACE, BETWEEN Waverley and Clinton places.—To let, elegantly and newly furnished rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 126 WEST.—Large handsomely-furnished second-story front room, hot and cold water, plenty of closet room, with board for two, for $23 per week; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, two large rooms and one small one. No. 50 West 46th st.

NO. 194 MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to rent with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required.

MRS. EATON, NOS. 12 AND 14 5TH AV.—One suite of rooms, second floor; also, one suite on third floor; private table if desired.

NO. 146 EAST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board, in a private family; references exchanged.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON fourth story, southerly exposure, for single gentleman, with or without meals. No. 122 Madison av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all conveniences to select families; private table only; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; room southern exposure; location between 30th and 45th sts., 5th and 8th avs. Only parties with first class references need address, with full particulars, T. L., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN A strictly private family, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating location and terms, (which must be moderate,) W. G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

WEST-END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, Two Minutes from Depot.—This most desirable hotel, new, first-class, and easily accessible, offers liberal inducements to families and single gentlemen for the Fall and Winter season. Twenty-three minutes from Thirtieth Street Depot and Elevated Railroad.
CHARLES E. SHELLEY.

TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH ST.—Rooms renovated and refurnished; front rooms $1 to $3 per day. W. S. SINEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, MATINEE. AIDA.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 17, GRAND MATINEE, at 1:30 P. M. Doors open at 12:30.
Verdi's magnificent Spectacular Opera,
AIDA,
with the following great cast:
SIGNORA POTENTINI..................AIDA
MISS A. L. CARY..................AMNERIS
SIGNOR CARPI..................RADAMES
SIGNOR DEL PUENTE..................AMONASRO
SIGNOR FIORINI..................RAMFIS
SIGNOR SCOLARA..................THE KING
SIGNOR LOTTI..................MESSENGER
POWERFUL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO
TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Oct. 18,
GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT AT
Booth's Theatre, by the
Strakosch Italian Opera Company and Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
MONDAY, Oct. 19, Tenth Subscription Night.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the immense success attending the production of RUY BLAS, and the increased demand on the part of the public for a repetition of the new Opera, and in order to insure the most thorough rehearsal of "La Sonnambula" for the debut of Mlle. ALBANI, the Director begs to announce, for the third time in America, on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19,
Marchetti's brilliantly successful Opera
RUY BLAS,
with the original admirable cast.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, debut in America of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
and first time by the Strakosch Italian Opera Company
of
LA SONNAMBULA.
Brooklyn Academy, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, RUY BLAS.
Admission to Matinée, $2, to all parts of the house; reserved seats $1 extra.
Seats and boxes secured in advance at Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Oct. 20,
TUESDAY NEXT, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
A CHARITY DRAMATIC FESTIVAL,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY,
In aid of
THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM
in charge of
THE SISTERS OF MERCY.
The entertainments will consist of a portion of every performance then given in this City, every theatre and every artist volunteering.
Particulars in Sunday's papers.
Box office for the sale of reserved seats and boxes now open at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Seats may also be secured at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HEILBRON.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, OCT. 18.
LAST GRAND CONCERT.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, and GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.
First appearance in concert of
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.
Third appearance in concert of
Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO.
Début in concert of Signor
ALBERTO DE BASSINI.
Début in New-York of Signor
GURIAN G. TAGLIAPIETRA.
Third appearance of SIGNOR FIORINI, Primo Basso, of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
In conjunction with
GILMORE'S FAMOUS BAND of SEVENTY PERFORMERS,
Comprising the full corps of soloists, including

ARBUCKLE, Cornet.	LEFEBRE, Saxophone.	LETSCH, Trombone.
KEGEL, Clarionet.	BRACHT, Flute.	DE CARLO, Piccolo

and other distinguished artists.
Musical Directors and Conductors, { Mr. P. S. GILMORE. Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. For sale at the Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and throughout the day at Booth's Theatre on Sunday.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE FAREWELL.
M. GRAU AND CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
LAST MATINEE
of MLLE. AIMEE and the
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY,
being the last two appearances in New-York of Mlle. AIMEE and the Opera Bouffe previous to their departure for Canada and the West.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30. | LA
EVENING AT 8. | FILLE DE
Last time of | MADAME ANGOT.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Messrs. M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA beg to announce that the eminent artist,
MISS NEILSON,
will appear under their management for two weeks only, commencing MONDAY, OCT. 19.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
will then be produced with great splendor.
BEATRICE (first time in America)........Miss NEILSON
BENEDICK (first appearance in this country)..........Mr. J. H. BARNES
The strong company, under the stage direction of D. W. Waller, Esq., includes Messrs. Waldron, Vining Bowers, Miss Rose St. Clair, &c. New Scenery by Messrs. Colvo. The dresses expressly made for this revival in London. Seats secured six days in advance.

A CARD.
MAX MARETZEK, the renowned Conductor and operatic impresario, is now associated in the direction of THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., (next to Delmonico's,) and will personally instruct such pupils as desire to prepare for a public career. Mr. MARETZEK will also have charge of the amateur operas to be given by the Conservatory the ensuing season.
THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS CONNECTION cannot be overestimated. Pupils fully competent may obtain good engagements, either in this country or in Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early." ☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10. FAMILY MATINEE on Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
KALEIDAGYNIA.
The most perfect triumph of the year. Enraptured audiences loudly shout "Encore! Encore!"
THE CAN-CAN and FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30.

MUSICAL.

THE X PIANO TABORET,
PATENTED, APRIL 4, 1871.

The best adjustable seat in the market. For sale by all first-class Pianoforte and Furniture dealers. Ask for no other. Made by L. Postawka & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass.
"We think the stool one of the best ever offered to the public."
STEINWAY & SONS, New-York.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, COMpetent to choose and conduct church music of the best order, desires a position as organist in a city church; is familiar with all forms of service, and au fait of the latest European compositions, should the service be Catholic; satisfactory references given. Address, S. A., Box 109 *Times* Office.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS AND organs, new and second hand; best makers; extremely low prices for cash, or to let until rent money pays for them. Small monthly installments received. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

DODWORTH'S BAND.—ALL MUSICAL BUSIness attended to, with small or large bands. Office No. 751 Broadway. JOHN HARVEY, Agent, or THOMAS KINGSLAND, Business Manager, No. 422 Broome st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE KINDLING-WOOD DEPOT,
Nos. 152 and 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
PINE AND OAK KINDLING-WOOD.
Oak and Hickory sawed and split to order for grates.
Prices of Wood delivered at residences:

Pine and Oak, per load	$4 00
Pine and Oak, sawed	4 50
Pine and Oak, split	5 00
Good Pine Kindling-wood	4 50
Pine Knots for Grates or Furnaces	4 50
Oak for Grates, sawed $4 50, split	5 00
Hickory for Grates, sawed $6, split	7 00

Best quality of Wood at the lowest market prices.
Wood kept under cover and dry.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
WM. L. WILLIAMS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 124 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
To-day at 1:30—Special Matinée,
the whole of the beautiful tableaux,
THE HANGING OF THE CRANE!
And, by request, the first four acts of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL!
THIS EVENING AT 8,
First production
of a new American Drama, in four acts, by the author of SARATOGA, Mr. BRONSON HOWARD, entitled,
MOORCROFT;
or,
THE DOUBLE WEDDING!
To be produced with entirely new scenery, by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, Mr. CHARLES W. WITHAM, and Mr. LOUIS DUFLOCQ; Magnificent new toilettes by Miss RAGAN and Mme. FINCHETTE; and the following
IMPORTANT CAST:
Cyril Moorcroft and Alfred Lavergne { A man who controls his own destiny. } Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Russell Moorcroft, a man who believes that the "end" justifies the "means"..........Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Harrington Gawtry, a member of the New-York Yacht Club, who sails close to the wind..........Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Ruckert, an authority on law, marriages, and umbrellas..........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Peters, married once too often.....Mr. W. DAVIDGE
John Moorcroft, an enthusiast in his first Spring..........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Pete, afterward Pierre. { A product of two Continents. } ......Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
Dennis, a zephyr from the Old World..........Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Thomas..........Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Joseph..........Mr. DEVEAR
Katharine Mordaunt, a woman who loves and who hates..........Miss ANNIE GRAHAM
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Bell Van Rensselaer, an American rose in its first bloom..........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Virginia St. Johns, who gives love for love..........Miss SARA JEWETT
Marie Lavergne, a bird from the foreign conservatories..........Miss EMILY RIGL
Joanna, true to her mistress and her sex..........Miss NINA VARIAN
The present Mrs. Peters..........Mr. SOL. RUSSELL
ACT I.
THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY. The Moorcroft Manor and Plantation near Savannah. Katharine Mordaunt makes a purchase.
ACT II.
THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT! Aspendale Villa during the NEWPORT SEASON. Love and flirtation. Bell's nightmare and Gawtry's comedy! One hour elapses.
ACT III.
THE LAW OF THE LAND IN 1858. Katharine Mordaunt claims her own! Three weeks elapse.
ACT IV.
THE DOUBLE WEDDING! Drawing-room at Aspindale Villa. A full dress rehearsal and a last rencontre. Face to face and life for love.
THE WEDDING MARCH!
MOORCROFT on MONDAY, for the second time.
. Due notice will be given of the first appearance here of LOUISE ALLEN and Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT.
. Mr. Daly will immediately resume the Old Comedy Series, so brilliantly inaugurated with the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, and will produce immediately, after long and elaborate preparation:
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM!
THE HONEYMOON!
AND OTHER FAMOUS COMEDIES!
Remodeled and arranged expressly for the Fifth Avenue Theatre. These will be given alternately with the new plays which Mr. Daly designs offering, and of which further particulars will be duly given.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
The Management announces that notwithstanding its ENORMOUS AND UNABATED SUCCESS
they are compelled to give notice of the
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SPHINX.
Yielding to the general desire expressed by the public to witness the revival of a legitimate standard play, before the close of Miss Clara Morris' engagement, they will produce with their usual care and attention to all the details of the cast and mise en scene, on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 26,
Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK,
in which the following members of the company will appear:
Miss CLARA MORRIS, Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY, Mr. W. H. WILDER, and others, and Miss KATE CLAXTON, Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., and Mr. STUART ROBSON will make their
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
MONDAY, Oct. 19, to SATURDAY, Oct. 24—LAST WEEK OF THE SPHINX.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17—Fourth Matinée of THE SPHINX.
SATURDAY, Oct. 24—Last Matinée of THE SPHINX.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats for THE HUNCHBACK nights may now be secured.

MACCABE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
FOURTH APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF ENGLAND'S RENOWNED MIMIC, VENTRILOQUIST, AND CHARACTER DELINEATOR,
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original entertainment, entitled
BEGONE, DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the voice, figure, and face, with rapid changes of picturesque costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.

MACCABE IS A SUCCESS AT STEINWAY HALL. EVERY SONG AND PERSONATION received at each representation with
ACCLAMATION AND DELIGHT.
The same great programme, sparkling with
WIT AND MELODY,
will be repeated TO-DAY (Saturday) at 2 and 8.

MACCABE. A HUMOROUS SENSATION.
TWICE TO-DAY AT STEINWAY HALL. | MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

GRAND EXHIBITION.
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
WONDERFUL MACHINERY
IN MOTION.
THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING PRODUCTS.
FLOWERS AND FRUITS.
An unequaled display.
GRAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Columbia's Winning Boat.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
RECONSTRUCTION AND
ALTERATION OF KIRALFY'S
DELUGE;
Or,
PARADISE LOST,
with entire new ballet and marches and comic pantomime scenes.
First appearance of
Mlle. REMMELSBERGH,
Premiere danseuse from Venice and Berlin.
THE ULLMAN SISTERS.
BOISSEY FAMILY and 150 BALLET, and
200 FEMALE WARRIORS.
JULIA SEAMAN
and KIRALFY SISTERS.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Two exhibitions daily at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
MIDNIGHT STORM OVER PARIS.
First time of the original
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
MISS ANGIE SCHOTT in her new illusions.
Over twenty-five first-class artists. New attractions.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée, (except Saturdays,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinee, 75c.; children, 40c.

MR. TRENOR GIVES HIS FIRST RECEPtion Dansante on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8. Send or call for circular, No. 723 6th av.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence punctually at 2 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES,
Oct. 3, 7, 10, 14, and 17.
Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 12:30 P. M. and 1 P. M., returning after the races. Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot.
Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

FOR BUILDING A RESERVOIR AND PUBLIC HIGHWAY IN PUTNAM COUNTY.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 28, 1874, for building a storage reservoir on middle branch of Croton River in the town of South East, Putnam County. Also for constructing a public highway on the east side of the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR OATS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 19, 1874, for 1,000 bushels oats.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STREET SWEEPINGS, &c.
The POLICE DEPARTMENT is prepared to receive propositions for the purchase of ashes, garbage, and street sweepings.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 28, 1874, for Hay, Oats, Straw, and Feed.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE NEWS business of the Erie Railway [illegible] will be received by the undersigned [illegible] Privileges same as at present. [illegible] Superintendent of Transportation [illegible]

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE WAR AGAINST TAMMANY.

THE MOVEMENT GAINING GROUND HOURLY—THE HONEST DEMOCRATS DETERMINED TO FIGHT THE NOMINATIONS OF THE GAMBLER MORRISSEY—THE GERMAN VOTERS INDIGNANT—ORGANIZING FOR THE BATTLE.

The feeling against Tammany—with John Morrissey as her leader—is becoming stronger every hour, but how to mold it so as to give practical vent to the indignation of the people—is yet to be decided. If the powerful pugilist who forsook the prize ring to become a hero in the more profitable rôle of a gambler had been a candidate for Alderman, there would have been a great hue and cry raised against his nomination, and men of all parties would have declared that he was unfit for the office, although Tammany, when corruption made her grasp at straws, sent him to Congress, where he prudently sat like a mute during every day of his term. But now, when John Morrissey assumes to control the Government of this City, the common feeling is that of wonder—the truest earnest of a reaction. Citizens, not very old but entering upon the prime of life, remember reading of his exploits in the prize ring, among men who delighted in mayhew. Extras were issued in those feudal days by sporting editors, who desired to inform the sparring community of the punishment of the victor and the vanquished. If Mr. Morrissey, in his terrible contest with Bill Poole, on the Amos Street Dock, years ago—when bloody men were the witnesses of the most brutal scene recorded in the history of prize fighting, had predicted after his opponent had left him a mass of gore, that he would rule New-York, he would have been stoned as a false prophet. But the ugly fact remains—he rules New-York now—and he looks upon this City as a great ring with Tammany holding the stakes. It is certainly creditable to a large number of Democrats who desire Tammany to have, at least, a decent political status, that they should shrink from supporting Morrissey as their leader, and Morrissey himself, realizing the position he should occupy, is becoming timid under their frowns. They know the reasons why Frederick A. Conkling was nominated for Congress, why Benjamin A. Willis, who cannot command the vote of the veterans of the late war, received a like but perilous honor, both being members of Gen. John Cochrane's "Liberal Republican Party," and they know that Mr. Conkling, who has spoken on almost every subject, would have been, if his services had been required, peculiarly eloquent in denouncing the brutal propensities of the leader of a party to which he stooped to receive a Congressional nomination. They know, too, that the magnates of Tammany have never gone beyond their fold for candidates, unless when dangers threatened them, and they are aware that Morrissey and Kelly in a spirit of desperation have welcomed the most available accessories, however weak, to give their campaign some show of outside strength. Both are now busy in a fruitless attempt to pacify the factions created by their arbitrary rule. The only answers they have received are the written and verbal resignations of member of the Tammany General Committe.

It is a curious fact that Mr. Morrissey has already parceled out some of the offices which will become vacant next year. Those who believe that Mr. William H. Wickham, who figured as the most blatant ruler of the Apollo Hall organization, will succeed Havemeyer already regard him as Mayor, and are anxious to secure places under him. It is even said that a gentleman named Welsh, who has not been altogether innocent of the diversion of gambling, has received Mr. Morrissey's support to retrieve his fortunes as "First Marshal" of the "Coming Tammany Mayor." It is a hopeful sign, however, that all classes of the people are preparing to prevent the possibility of this City being ruled by a prize fighter and his friends.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS—CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

According to the arrangements made at their previous meeting the Conference Committee of the People's Liberal Democratic Party met the committees from the Industrial Political Organization, the Liberal Republicans, and the Germans at the Pallette Club, yesterday. There were present Moritz Ellinger, Thomas E. Stewart, John Hardy, Denis Burns, Nelson J. Waterbury, Gen. Cochrane, Mr. Twombly, T. J. Creamer, and many other gentlemen whose names have already been mentioned in connection with the opposition to Tammany. The business in hand was to prepare for the nomination of a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty against "Billy" Wickham, who secured his place on the ticket by his sycophantic toadyism to Kelly and Morrissey since they swayed the councils of the wigwam. The report of the committee deputed to wait on W. B. Duncan, W. H. Neilson, Oswald Ottendorfer, and other prominent citizens named for the place, was not ready to make any very definite report, except that one of the gentlemen called on had signified his willingness to do anything that might be declared best for the new movement. Then followed a recommendation to alter the resolution passed at the caucus on Thursday night so that it might apply to independent citizens of every political creed, if they were in favor of crushing Tammany. The reason for this suggestion was found in the fact that the call referred to invited only "the Democrats of the City of New-York and all others in favor of the election of the Liberal Democratic State ticket," to the mass-meeting on Tuesday night, when it was really the intention and desire of the people engaged in the movement to unite all the citizens opposed to the rule of this City by John Morrissey and John Kelly, so as to insure this firm's annihilation next November. Much discussion was had on the best means of altering or amending the call so as to bring about a "Citizens' Party," and it was urged that the true way would be to add to and publish again with the call a clause to read, "All citizens in favor of an honest and efficient Government and opposed to Tammany Hall." No definite or final action was taken on the matter, which was left for future disposition, and the conference adjourned until Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

From the tone of the proceedings one thing may be stated as positive, and that is the unswerving resolve of all the elements of the new party to sink every consideration of a local nature so as to insure the utter demolition of the Tammany organization. The Germans will waive everything to secure a good and true man for the Mayoralty. As Mr. Ellinger said yesterday, "we want principles surely this time. Our man must be identified with honor and spotless character before he can be intrusted with our civic fortunes and credit." The working men are equally in earnest, so are the Democrats. And all this is proved by the activity of each in the Assembly districts. Tammany itself is beginning to shake, and its vaunted unbroken front has already been pierced at several points. The flanks will be turned easily, and the centre will be disintegrated by the desertion of those who are disgusted with the leadership of Morrissey and Kelly.

MEETINGS OF THE GERMAN CITIZENS' ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATIONS.

Meetings were held in different Assembly districts by the various German citizens and campaign organizations last evening, indorsing the action of the Central Organization against Kelly and Morrissey, and in favor of Oswald Ottendorfer, as a candidate for the Mayoralty. At the Walhalla, in Orchard street, several clubs of the Eighth Assembly District met, and a central organization was formed, to prepare for the campaign. An Executive Committee was formed, composed of E. Heinecke, C. Schoop, Charles Kuppes, Joseph Frich, and others.

The German Independent Association of the Tenth Assembly District met at No. 520 First street, to complete its organization, and a number of new names were added to the roll of membership.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Association also indorsed Ottendorfer's nomination for the Mayoralty.

The German Property-owners' Associations of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, at their respective meetings also passed resolutions expressing satisfaction and approval of the nomination of Ottendorfer for the Mayoralty.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republican electors of Westchester County held a convention in Moran's Hall, White Plains, yesterday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers, to be voted for at the approaching State election. Senator William H. Robertson called the convention to order, and, on his motion, D. Ogden Bradley was chosen permanent Chairman, and James H. Jenkins and A. H. Dunbar were appointed Secretaries. After receiving the credentials of the various delegations the convention proceeded at once to make the nominations, which resulted in the choice of the following:

For Register of Deeds—Henry B. Archer, of Yonkers.
For District Attorney—D. Clark Briggs, of Peekskill.
For Superintendent of Poor—John W. Kuester, of Yonkers.
For Justice of Sessions—Myron B. Silkman, of Bedford
For Coroner—William H. Boyd, of Rye Neck.

Mr. Briggs, in response to his nomination, made a powerful and eloquent speech, in which he set forth the duty of the Republicans of Westchester County in the ensuing election, inasmuch as its result would probably determine the future political complexion of the county, at least for a considerable period to come; that the annexation of three strongly Democratic Wards to the City of New-York left the parties pretty evenly balanced in the remaining twenty-two towns of the county, which, in fact, might be considered disputed territory; but with a resolute determination on the part of the Republicans they could win, and for one he was resolved to go in and win. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed in the convention.

The Republican electors of the Second Assembly District also held a convention in the same place, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Assembly to represent the district. Benson Ferris, Jr., Esq., of Greenburg, was called to the chair. Mr. D. Ogden Bradley, of Greenburg, was unanimously nominated by acclamation. Mr. Bradley, in a few neat and appropriate remarks, acknowledged the honor conferred, but on account of his business affairs requiring all his time, respectfully declined the nomination. In compliance with the earnest entreaties of the convention, he finally yielded, when he was again unanimously nominated by acclamation, amidst enthusiastic cheeers of the delegates present.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District will make their nomination this afternoon. It is generally understood that E. Y. Bell, Esq., will be the nominee of the convention.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

Republican conventions were held last night in the different Assembly districts throughout the City for the nomination of candidates. In the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Assembly Districts the conventions adjourned without making nominations. The nominations in the other districts were as follows:

Fifth—Austin Leake.
Seventh—Frederick W. Seward.
Ninth—William H. Geoney.
Eleventh—Knox McAffee.
Twelfth—Charles McColley.
Thirteenth—Charles Blackie.
Sixteenth—Col. Charles E. L. Holmes.
Seventeenth—Wilson Berryman.
Eighteenth—Bernard Biglin.
Twenty-first—William Haw, Jr.

THE REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Party will hold conventions for the nomination of Aldermen from the five Senatorial districts of the City at 8 o'clock this evening at the following-named places:

Fourth Senatorial District.—No. 152 Franklin street.
Fifth Senatorial District.—Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker streets.
Sixth Senatorial District.—Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.
Seventh Senatorial District.—No. 457 Fourth avenue.
Eighth Senatorial District.—Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street, near Third avenue.

There are to be two candidates nominated at each convention, and if the favorites are defeated it is understood that there will be no ill-feeling engendered, but that the delegations will go back to their districts with a determination to cordially support the nominees of the conventions. The names of the candidates who are likely to be presented in the conventions are as follows:

Fourth Senatorial District—John Robinson, of the First Assembly District, and E. C. Nevins of the Fourth.

Fifth Senatorial District—Alderman John J. Morris, of the Seventh Assembly District; John F. Coddington, Jeremiah Pangborn, and George B. Deane, Sr., of the Ninth Assembly District; William P. Hanna and John P. Silcock, of the Fifth Assembly District, and William Wade, of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

Sixth Senatorial District—Gen. Joseph C. Pickney, and Assistant Alderman John J. Kehoe, of the Fourteenth Assembly District, and Charles H. Southworth, of the Twelfth.

Seventh Senatorial District—Michael Cregan, of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and George Hettrick, of the Fifteenth.

Eighth Senatorial District—Stephen N. Simonson, of the Seventeenth Assembly District, William Bullard, of the Twentieth, and Henry C. Robinson, of the Twenty-first.

The appearance of dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks has inspired the Republicans with the hope of electing a larger representation in the Board of Aldermen than was at first calculated upon. The candidates who will be presented for nomination are in every way superior in character and ability to those nominated by Tammany.

Aldermen Vance and Billings, it is generally believed, will be nominated for Aldermen at large by the Republican County Convention on the 20th inst.

MEETING OF GERMAN REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The German Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District held last night a largely attended meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel, William Gellmann presiding. The following resolutions were adopted, amid considerable enthusiasm:

Whereas, The nomination of Albert Elterich has been received with warm enthusiasm by the German citizens of the Eighth Assembly District; and

Whereas, Unfounded rumors in regard to an alleged withdrawal of Mr. Elterich have been circulated by the enemy; be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm the nomination of Albert Elterich in the most emphatic manner, and pledge to him again the full support of our large and prosperous club, and shall not rest until we have elected him to the Legislature, in accordance with the popular wish of the district.

FIRST DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The First District Democratic Congressional Convention met at Jamaica, yesterday. Hon. Elias J. Beach, of Queens, was chosen Chairman, and W. W. Garrison, of Richmond, and Ricard Jennings, of Suffolk, Secretaries. The names of Hon. Henry A. Reeves, of Suffolk; Judge Henry B. Metcalf, of Richmond, and Solomon Townsend, of Queens, were placed in nomination. On an informal ballot being taken, Reeves received 16 votes, Metcalf 10, and Townsend 10. On the sixth formal ballot the name of Mr. Townsend was withdrawn. Hon. Erastus Brooks, of Richmond, received on the seventh and eighth ballots, 8 votes. On the thirteenth ballot, Metcalf received 21 votes, Reeves, 12, and Brooks, 3. On motion Mr. Metcalf was declared the nominee of the convention, and his nomination was made unanimous. Judge Metcalf is a resident of Richmond County, where he has occupied the position of County Judge and Surrogate for many years.

NOTES.

The Democracy of the Third Assembly District of Union County, N. J., have nominated James Ritchie, of Westfield, for member of the Assembly.

The Democrats of Morris County, N. J., yesterday nominated August C. Canfield for State Senator, in opposition to Ex-Congressman Hill.

A number of prohibitionists met last evening at Granada Hall, in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, for the purpose of forming a Prohibition Party in Kings County. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Hagner. After several speeches had been made, resolutions were passed, calling upon each ward to form organizations and elect delegates to a County Convention to be held next week. The resolutions provided also for the naming of a county ticket. The matter of Assembly nominations was referred to the several Assembly districts.

Hon. William A. Darling, Appraiser of the Port, was waited upon at his office yesterday by a committee from the employes of his department and presented with an address signed by the entire force, numbering 230, asking him not to be a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, as that would necessitate his resignation of his present office. Mr. Darling replied that this expression of the feeling of the employes under him toward him was very gratifying, and he would in consequence decline to be a candidate. Mr. Darling would have been nominated by the Republican Convention of the Eleventh District. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey will now be the nominee.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Baldwin, United States Navy, and D. O. Mills, of San Francisco, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lord Borthwick, of Scotland, and Harvey D. Parker, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Moodie, of the steam-ship Bothnia; Nathaniel Hooper, of Boston, and Gen. J. H. Wilson, are at the Brevoort House.

J. H. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and Ex-Congressman W. H. Upson, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. D. Bishop, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, Edgar T. Welles and Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, are at the St. James Hotel.

The Earl of Caithness and Capt. Keith, of Scotland; Rev. Dr. William Patton, of New-Haven; Rev. Dr. Slote, of Florida; E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and A. H. Lowery, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN ELECTION CLERK'S SUIT FOR SALARY.

James McMullen sued the City to recover nearly three years' salary as First Clerk in the Bureau of Elections, and the case came on for trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. In the course of the trial it appeared that the Chief of the bureau, Cornelius Corson received a salary at the rate of $6,000, the plaintiff in this case, at the rate of $4,000, and six other subordinate clerks and assistants, were paid at rates ranging from $3,500 down to $1,500. When the evidence was concluded on the part of the plaintiff it appeared that there was no defense which could be put forward on the part of the city. The Court, therefore, directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff, and judgment was rendered accordingly for principal and interest, amounting in all to $12,656 59.

THE ALLEGED WIFE-STRANGULATION.

At 11 o'clock last night the jury in the case of Elizabeth Erb, who was supposed to have been strangled by her husband on Union Hill on Monday night, returned a verdict of death from heart disease, hastened by excitement from unknown causes. Coroner Parslow, against the wishes of the jury, held Ulrich Erb, the husband, to appear before the Grand Jury.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sunday-School Association, will be held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Monday evening.

Thomas Holden, aged twenty-seven, fell from the fourth floor of the bonded warehouse corner of Washington and Laight streets yesterday, and was instantly killed.

John Curtis, a mason, of No. 329 East Seventy-fifth street, fell from a four-story building in First avenue, near Eighty-fourth street, and sustained serious injuries.

The Superior Court, General Term, after hearing arguments during the past week, adjourned at 3 P. M. yesterday, until Saturday, Oct. 31, for rendering of decisions.

Officers of the Army of the James say the indications are that there will be a large attendance at their reunion, which is to be held in New-York Wednesday, Oct. 21.

An unknown man about forty years old, dressed in dark clothes, was found lying dead on the sidewalk of Forty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, yesterday morning.

Mary Kerwin, six years old, of No. 331 East Thirty-second street, who was scalded by a kettle of hot water two weeks ago, died at her parents' residence yesterday, from the injuries received.

Heinrich Eicham, aged thirty-three, of No. 132 Third street, while at work in the new building No. 211 West Thirtieth street, yesterday fell from the first floor to the cellar and fractured a leg.

John Berkening, aged thirty-nine, of No. 133 Mott street, was knocked down by a Third avenue car in Park row, near Beekman street, and sustained a fracture of the collar-bone and other injuries.

John Farrell, a discharged agent of Messrs. Eugene A. Belt & Co., of Baltimore, was arrested by Officer Carr, of the Tombs Squad, yesterday, and held for trial, for having embezzled $318 from his employers.

The will of Dr. Francis E. Andrews, formerly a resident of this City, who died in Hamilton, Canada, in May last, was admitted to probate yesterday, the objection having been withdrawn by the contestant children.

John Blight, of No. 743 Third avenue, was committed in $2,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with snatching a pocket-book containing $75 from Mrs. Mary S. Hamilton, of White Plains, on Park avenue.

The sixth anniversary of the Morning Star Sunday-school will take place Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., at No. 169 West Twenty-sixth street, corner Seventh avenue. Hon. William E. Dodge, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, and others, will address the meeting.

The anniversary of "St. Luke's Home" will be held at the Home, corner of Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue, at 1 P. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 20. Mrs. P. D. Gilager and Mr. George W. Warren, have kindly volunteered to furnish music for the occasion.

A circular was received at the Produce Exchange yesterday, from the American Cheap Transportation Association, requesting the Exchange to send a delegation to represent it at the Second Annual Convention, to be held at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rector of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, will exchange pulpits on Sunday evening with Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street.

The Traveler's Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., the pioneer accident company, have issued to the present time 325,000 accident policies, and have paid $2,000,000 in benefits to their policy-holders. This is a large business, and a credit to the good management.

Jerry Shay, aged thirty-eight, of No. 112 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, fell down the embankment at the railroad tunnel, Fourth avenue and Sixtieth street, on Thursday night. He was yesterday found to have sustained a fracture of the skull, and was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on the criminal side, Judge Benedict presiding, the following cases were tried: Michael Hawkins, indicted for opening a United States letter-box, was acquitted. William Edwards, indicted for injuring a United States letter-box, plead guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Officer Carr, of the Tombs Police Court Squad, yesterday morning arrested Herman Cohen, of No. 399 Bowery, for forgery, in having obtained $500 worth of goods from Charles Rogers & Co., of No. 317 Canal street, by means of a forged promissory note purporting to have been made by Robert Cohen, of No. 99 Murcer street.

In the case of the Concordia Society, of Baltimore, against Marie Wolff, to restrain the latter from acting in violation of her contract, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Robinson yesterday gave defendant permission to perform on the stage pending a decision of the motion to continue the injunction against her.

Judge Woodruff will commence, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, at 11 A. M., at the Court Room, No. 27 Chambers street, the hearing of reviews in bankruptcy, and appeals in equity from the District Court, and writs of error. Judge Shipman will hold the court for the trial of issues on the Jury Calendar, on the same day, at No. 41 Chambers street.

Under the new ordinance fixing the charges of coach and hack drivers, the rates for conveying a passenger a mile or less will be 50 cents; for two passengers the same distance, 75 cents, or 37½ cents each; and for every additional passenger, 37½ cents. For carrying a passenger two miles or less, 75 cents, and 37½ cents for every additional passenger. The rate by the hour will be $1.

The Yorkville Young Men's Christain Association, whose course of lectures last Fall and Winter were so successful, have arranged a brilliant programme for the ensuing season, commencing on Monday evening, Oct. 26, in the large hall of the East Side Association Building. The list of lecturers includes Hon. Daniel Dougherty, George Vandenhoff, W. S. Andrews, Bayard Taylor, and John B. Gough.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. V. S. Myers has been installed Pastor of the South Reformed Church, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-first street.

The Fort Green Pedestrian Club, by invitation of Mr. Burnham, will give a matinee at his gymnasium, commencing at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The body of a woman covered only by a thin wrapper was found in the water near Harbeck's stores yesterday. Deceased was about thirty years of age.

Andrew Leach was committed for examination by Justice Walsh, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing Daniel Linsay in the shoulder in McCarty's liquor store, No. 32 Front street.

Next Friday a mass-meeting will be held at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Union. The object of the meeting is to urge on candidates for Assembly the necessity of supporting the liquor interest if they desire the support of the union.

President Elwell of the North Second Street Railroad, requested Mayor Hunter, yesterday, to rescind his order preventing the relaying of side tracks on First street, near Broadway, at night. Mr. Elwell represented that the company would be ruined unless the order was rescinded. The Mayor said he would consider the matter.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern District Home Association the following Trustees were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Nicholas Wyckoff, William K. Armfield, John A. Taylor, John Broach, E. Lyons, Lewis P. Nostrand, George H. Fischer, B. W. Wilson, and Joseph Wilde.

The following committee has been appointed by the Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn to make arrangements for a convention at which all the Baptist Social Unions in the country are to be represented: Messrs. Capwell, H. E. Wheeler, L. D. Reed, J. P. Douglass, C. H. Cutting. The convention is to be held on Dec. 9, 1874.

A rumor was published some days ago in THE TIMES to the effect that the Grand Jury had indicted Mr. Demas Barnes, proprietor of the *Argus*, at the instance of Henry C. Bowen. Yesterday the Grand Jury presented, in regular form, an indictment against Mr. Barnes, charging him with having libeled, by a certain publication, the deceased wife of Mr. Bowen.

At a meeting of the Fire Underwriters, representing insurance companies doing business in the Eastern District of the city, held yesterday in the office of the Kings County Insurance Company, a committee of three was appointed to call the attention of the proper authorities to the want of proper protection against fire in that section of the city extending from Flushing avenue to Newtown Creek, and from the East River to East New-York, composing an area of over one-third of the entire city.

NEW-JERSEY.

For the year ending May 1, 1874, there were in Elizabeth 175 marriages, 761 births, and 373 deaths.

Ex-Sheriff Applegate, of Middlesex County, died Wednesday night at his home in Manalapan, aged sixty-two years.

The State Lodge of Good Templars, at Heightstown, Thursday, elected Col. Washington L. Hope, of Shrewsbury, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; James [illegible], of Jersey City, G. W. Treasurer, and Rev. John Simpson, of Putnam Grove, G. W. Secretary.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, have extended a call to Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Philadelphia.

The Erie Railway Company have sold most of their land between Hoboken and Jersey City, and propose to locate their shops elsewhere.

A number of employes were discharged on Thursday from the Phœnix Silk Mills, of Paterson, and the rest of the employes were put on three-quarter time.

John J. Cummings, claiming possession of a five-mile tract between Hopewell and Pennington, under contract with the defunct National Railway Company, has served a notice on Lewis H. Taylor, agent of the Delaware and Boundbrook Railway Company, forbidding him from entering on the lands. The latter-named railway proposed to lay their tracks upon the land claimed by Cummings.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's hats is creditable to that popular manufacturer's artistic skill and refined taste. To say that it is worthy of the bright days of this most enjoyable season, is faint praise. Of course everybody who is anybody buy their hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—Wm. Birney and servant, F. Crucet, Alex. Bain, A. Martines, John S. Darling.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:13 | Sun sets.....5:17 | Moon sets...9:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:40 | Gov. Island.12:29 | Hell Gate...1:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Recoloux, Havre and Brest, G. Mackenzie; Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; California, (Br.) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidey, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers; City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; S. F. Phelps, Grumley, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Richmond, Reed, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Columbus, Blethen, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.; Auguste, (Ger.,) Wrirocks, Bremen, F. Schwoon; Endeavour, Warland, Angier for orders, Salter & Livermore; Martha, (Ger.,) Bevin, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks George, (Ger.,) Segelken, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Gluckorf, (Ger.,) Sprenger, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Mustang, (Norw.,) Birkeland, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; L'Alba, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Civita Vecchia, Jno. C. Seager; Marianne III., (Portu.,) Santos, Lisbon, G. Amsinck & Co.; Famillen Monde, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Saga, (Norw.,) Bil, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Giovanni, (Aust.,) Zitta, Constantinople, Slocovich & Co.; Union, Norgrove, Philadelphia, D. B. Dearborn; Hoopet, (Russ.,) Waltron, Calcutta, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers, to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, Oct. 10, and Nassau, 12th, with mdse. and passengers, to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Holjes, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast, to E. Unkart & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Ormus, (of Pembroke,) Bailey, Port Caledonia 14 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Alexander (Swed.,) Armfeldt & Co., Antwerp 50 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Hanna, Malaga 35 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 10; came the northern passage, and had moderate weather to the Banks, and from thence strong westerly gales.

Brig Rozella Smith, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McCulloch, Rotterdam 32 days, in ballast to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Baltimore 6 days, with coal to Central Railroad Co.—vessel to R. A. Robertson.

Brig Frank Clark, (of Damariscotta,) Morton, Tuspan 35 ds., with cedar to L. Brandeis & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. R. T. Clark, Bellows, Pensacola 18 ds., with yellow pine for New-Haven Steam Saw-Mill Co.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Toler & Hart, vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. C. H. Malleson, Osborn, Virginia.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Newport.
Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham.
Schr. Emma Green, Collins, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ida Palmer, Palmer, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. B. Jones, Monroe, Rockland with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, Rockland with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland with lime to order.

Schr. Carie L. Hix, Hix, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. William Freeman, Robinson, Thomastown, with lime to order.

Schr. O. P. Hinds, Glendenning, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Baker, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Munn, Frankfort, with stone to order.

Schr. R. E. Porter, Ellsworth, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Warren, Mager, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. Annie Amsden, Madison, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Lavinia, Osborne, Virginia.
Schr. B. Frumack, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. W. C. Nelson, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. W. K. Rutan, Wooley, Virginia.
Schr. H. E. Giles, Owens, Virginia.
Schr. E. R. Price, Stanton, Virginia.
Schr. E. P. Mason, Nickerson, Alexandria.
Schr. E. Predmore, Corbett, Virginia.
Schr. Chas. Moore, Russell, Virginia.
Schr. A. & E. Benton, Budd, Virginia.

SAILED.—Ship Wellington, for Galveston; bark Abby N. Franklin, for Rio Janeiro; brig Bogota, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sundown, moderate; S. W., cloudy and hazy off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Arr. steamers Saxon, Baker, from Philadelphia; Reading, Colburn, from do.; barks Dover, Stephens, from Newcastle, Eng.; Louise, (Ger.,) Bahirus, from Antwerp; schrs. S. B. Wheeler, Godfrey, from Philadelphia; C. B. Wood, Gandy, from do.; Mansfield, Achorn, from New-York; Charlie Caleb, Ames, from Rondout; R. H. Huntley, Hodges, from Elizabethport.

Arr. this afternoon, steamer Nereus, Bearse, from New-York; schrs. Sallie W. Kay, Stellman, from Alexandria; Mary Standish, Rich, from do.; Brigadier, Norton, from Baltimore; Melissa A. Wiley, Lavender, from do.; Lizzie Wilson, Wilson, from do.; Horace Moodie, Hand; Mair & Cranmer, Cranmer; Sallie M. Steelman, Higbee; E. B. Everman, Carson; Samuel McManemy, Wales; J. K. Manning, Gandy; Martha Walsh, Walsh; John M. Broomel, Douglass; Sarah J. Bright, Smith; Mary Haley, Haley; S. E. Carson, Carson; W. H. Whittaker, Carll; Mary E. Amsden, Chapman; Richard Vaux, Robinson; Lottie, Somers; Thomas Boos, Somers; William A. Levering, Smith; Richard Peterson, English; James Martin, Brown; E. B. Emery, Wicks; John S. Lee, Van Gilder; Marietta Tilton, Steelman, and Kate E. Rich, Doughty, from Philadelphia; Annie E. Ketchum, from do.; schrs. Mary Day, Waterman, from Poughkeepsie; Frank Herbert, Allen, from Hoboken; A. B. Diverty, Nickerson, from Port Johnson; Imogen Diverty, Gandy, from do.

Below, coming up—Bark Josephine; schrs. A. J. Simonton and Wm. R. Drury.

Cld. steamer Wm. Crane, Howes, for Baltimore; barks Agnes, Barrett, for Dunedin, N. Z.; Holtingen, (Norw.,) Olsen, for St. John, N. B.; brigs Constantin, (Br.,) Ryder, for Fayal; Jacinta, (Br.,) Fleming, for Hayti via Wilmington, N. C.; schrs. Harriet L. Whiton, Rich, for Mobile; Oriole, Baker, for Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 16.—Arr. bark Galveston, from New-York; brig Ludwig, from Rio.

Sld. steamer Australian, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 16.—The bark John Starr remains. Passed up, ship Trafalgar. The ship La Gloire went to sea last night.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—Cld. steamers Mississippi, for New-York, and Fire Queen, for Hamburg; bark Ville De Bordeaux, for Bordeaux.

Arr. at the Passes yesterday—Steamers City of Galveston, from New-York; St. Louis, from Liverpool, and Frankfort, from Bremen; ship Gatherer, from Bath; bark Wild Hunter, from New-York.

Sld. steamer City of Dallas, for Memphis.

Arr. at the Passes to-day—Steamer Hudson, from New-York; ship Circassian, from Liverpool; bark Albert, from Havre.

Sld. steamer W. P. Clyde.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 16.—Passed up, schrs. John Shay, from Boston; Walter Palmer, from Providence, and several others, names unknown; Norw. bark Carl Johann, from Waterford, via New-York; schrs. Addie M. Chadwick, E. Nickerson, and Artie Garwood, from Boston; Lizzie Young, from Savannah; Emma Bacon, from Bath; ship Trafalgar, from Liverpool; schrs. Alpine, from ——; Charles S. Rogers, from Rockport; Elizabeth Dehart, from Bangor; Wm. S. Doughton, from New-York; Douglas Haines, from Bath; West Dennis, from Boston, and Wm. Conners, from Bangor.

Passed down, schrs. Fannie G. Warner, for Trinidad; Rosina, for Rockland; Three Sisters, for Boston; Mary Price, for Providence; steamer Kenilworth, for Liverpool.

A hermaphrodite brig and several schrs. are in sight coming up.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 16.—Arr. bark Alliance, from New-York, in ballast, to load for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—Arr. steam-ship Cleopatra, from New-York; ships Lizzie Ross, Morris, from Liverpool; J. P. Wheeler, Thompson, from Amsterdam; Southern Rights, Woodbury, from Bristol; bark Harriet Campbell, Taylor, from London; schrs. William Slater, from Boston; R. H. Keely, from Bristol, Me.

Cld. steam-ship Arbitrator, Wallace, for Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sld. for the United States, T. J. Southard, Jane Fish, Vibilia, Chloe, and Mayflower.

Arr. out on the 14th, Evening Star and Freundschaft.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Gilbert Thompson, Atalanta, Armonia, Helene, Santa Chiara, and Oliver Emery.

Also arr. out, Dagmar.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Antwerp sld. from Queenstown, for New-York, to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16.—The White Star Line steamer Celtic sld. hence at 10.30 A. M. to-day for New-York.

The Royal Mail steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Oct. 6, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5 A. M. to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 16.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Lessing, Capt. Loesberg, from New-York Oct. 6, for Hamburg, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

HAMBURG, Oct. 16.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller, Capt. Thomas, sld. from this port Oct. 15, at 4 P. M., for New-York.

ANTWERP, Oct 15.—Sld. steam-ship Steinman, Lechere, for New-York.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 15.—Sld. steam-ship Maas, Chevalier, for New-York.

[October Announcement.]

Oldest, Largest, Best.

THE
TRAVELERS
INSURANCE
COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE TRAVELERS is the
Pioneer Accident Co.
of America.

THE TRAVELERS has had
10 Years Successful Business.

THE TRAVELERS has issued
325,000 Accident Policies.

THE TRAVELERS has
PAID $2,000,000 IN BENEFITS
to holders of its Accident Policies.

THE TRAVELERS has
Paid Over 20,000 Claims.

THE TRAVELERS has paid
$75 AN HOUR
FOR TEN YEARS,
(Counting ten hours a day,) on claims of its Accident Policy holders.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE TRAVELERS also grants
Life and Endowment
Policies, of all approved forms.

THE TRAVELERS has written
20,000 LIFE Policies.

THE TRAVELERS sells Life Insurance on the
LOW RATE CASH PLAN.

THE TRAVELERS has over
$3,000,000
CASH ASSETS,
with a surplus as to policy holders of nearly $1,000,000

The Travelers,
OF HARTFORD,
sells Insurance, either Life or Accident, or both combined, of the Best Quality, upon the Best Plan, and on the Best Terms.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Pres't.
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AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
NEW-YORK CITY OFFICE,
NO. 207 Broadway, cor. Fulton st.
R. M. JOHNSON, Manager.

Silver-Plated Ware
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Meriden Britannia Co.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Extract from Judges' Report.
"We consider the goods made by this company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world. They are faultless in construction and finish."

BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.
Ready-Made and Custom
CLOTHING.
New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks,
English and French Suitings, &c.
ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS
$1.50 each
by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
PEREGO, 85 Nassau St. N.Y.

STERLING
SILVER-WARE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
have now on exhibition the novelties for this season, prepared during the past Summer, at their Prince street works.

The collection contains new forms and styles of ornamentation in chasing, engraving, tinting, and finishing, and some articles not before made in silver.

The assortment of useful and fancy articles suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS is fresher in style and larger than ever before. Particular attention has been paid to arranging them in novel and attractive cases, the product of their own shops, thus insuring exclusiveness.

Their Forks, Spoons, and Table-ware are the richest in designs and finest in finish in this country, and are sold at the same prices per ounce as the ordinary trade patterns.

Complete outfits, put up in strong plate chests, always in stock.

FORTY-FOUR
DIFFERENT STYLES OF AUTUMN SUITS.
VERY STYLISH.
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER, RANGING IN PRICE FROM
$16 TO $43.50.

AUTUMN OVERCOATS,
$10, $12, $14, $18, $20, $22, and $25.
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER. FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

JESSUP & COMPANY,
NO. 256 BROADWAY. Opposite CITY HALL.
N. B.--WE HAVE NO OLD STOCK.

PRICES REDUCED.

FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS,
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS,
REEFING JACKETS,
AND
CASSIMERE PANTS
FOR
MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN,
AT
DEVLIN'S,
Broadway and 12th st.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS
BUSINESS SUITS
FOR
GENTS,
AND
SCHOOL SUITS
FOR
BOYS,
AT
PRICES VERY LOW.

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES

2	Carats, per Pair, -	$200
2 1-4	Carats, per Pair, -	240
2 1-2	Carats, per Pair, -	280
2 3-4	Carats, per Pair, -	325
3	Carats, per Pair, -	360

All fine white stones, and mounted in the latest style, either as Ear-rings or Studs.

These prices are in currency, and they are the best bargains in Diamonds in the market.

Larger sizes in proportion.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th av.

LAMBREQUINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And all styles of Furniture and Upholstery Goods, at very reduced prices, as we are retiring from a Retail Business established more than thirty years ago.

G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

"BABIES."
We manufacture, of best materials, Outfits for Infants and Young Children. Specialty in Infants' Caps and Bonnets, Worsted Socks, Leggings, Mittens, Veils, Scarfs, &c.; Baby Baskets, furnished or not; richly-embroidered Cloaks and Affghans; Cloth Sacques and Cloaks; all the latest designs and best workmanship.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NO. 893 BROADWAY AND NO. 12 EAST 19TH ST.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 AND 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR, AVAILING THEMSELVES of the unusual advantage, offered by the great depression in trade and decline in prices in replenishing stock, open the season with a very much LARGER STOCK than ever before, and are selling at correspondingly LOW PRICES.

To Order or Ready Made.

	SUITS, $10.	
OVERCOATS,	SUITS, $15.	OVERCOATS,
$5.	SUITS, $20.	$15.
$8.	SUITS, $25.	$20.
OVERCOATS,	SUITS, $30.	OVERCOATS,
$10.	SUITS, $40.	$30.
$12.	SUITS, $50.	$40.
OVERCOATS,	SUITS, $60.	OVERCOATS,

To Order or Ready Made.

FREEMAN & BURR'S IMMENSE ASSORTMENT affords excellent facilities for making satisfactory selections, and purchasers can rely upon receiving the fullest obtainable value for their money, TO ORDER or READY MADE.

BOYS' SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS, } $5 TO $25.
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS, } $3 TO $20.

COUNTRY ORDERS — ORDERS BY LETTER ATtended to with care and punctuality. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the MOST PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF MEASURE, SAMPLES OF goods, Price-list, Book of Fashions SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

GOULET
CHAMPAGNE.
THE LEADING BRAND OF THE TIMES.
JOS. RIFFLARD'S SONS,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 42 Vesey St.

SHEPARD, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.
HAVE OPENED, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR WHOLESALE HOUSE, THE STORE NO. 865 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., WHERE THEY WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND MUSICAL BOXES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WEDDING PRESENTS.

Havemeyer Bros. & Co
SUGAR REFINERS,
No. 89 Wall st., NEW-YORK,
Fill orders for all grades of Coffee Sugars, also for Granulated and Powdered Sugars, and for Syrups, promptly, and at market rates, upon the day they are received. Our goods are equal in quality to any manufactured.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH!
Smith's Patent Perforated BUCKSKIN UNDER-GARMENTS prevent all Lung Diseases, and are a Sure Cure for Rheumatism. Send for circulars.
D. C. HALL & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 44 WEST BROADWAY, New-York.

AS A CONQUEROR OF RHEUMATISM, gout, and neuralgia, and cure for scrofula, all diseases arising from impurity of blood, the old and reliable Family Medicine, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM stands unequalled, as proven by its innumerable great cures during the past twenty-six years.

BABY CARRIAGE—THE NOVELTY—CAN be used as a cradle for the Winter months. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for circular.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH OF IRELAND girl, as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 150 West 27th st., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A [illegible] girl to do chamber-work; good [illegible] terms. Call at address No. 1,[illegible]